HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,066—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	30th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th „
† CLYDE	4136	900	J. S. Parfit RNR	25th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.
15th Nov. 29th Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.
MARO. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschinig	4,409	350	9th November,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBANA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 7 A.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August, 1893. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without **charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.**

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,460 tons, on the 24th Sept., at 7 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,154 tons, on the 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ALMORA," 1,951 tons, on the 22nd Sept., at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about the 25th September, calling at Malabar Coast Ports and Ceylon, as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th Sept., calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st September, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	3rd October.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,517	18th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th „
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

SECOND-HAND

PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are."

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

GENERAL STORES AND PROVISIONS.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
HOSIERY AND HATS.
TRUNKS, BAGS, AND SADDLERY.
GYMKHANA KIT.
GUNS, REVOLVERS, AND AMMUNITION.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES AND CAMP-KIT.
JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, AND FANCY GOODS.
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
PATENT MEDICINES.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
MEDICINE CHESTS, &c., &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PURE WATER! PURE WATER!!

A NEW DISCOVERY
IS USED AS THE MEDIUM IN

KEMP'S STANDARD WATER FILTER.

IT CONTAINS NOTHING INJURIOUS.
IT REMOVES ALL SUSPENDED MATTER.
IT ÆRATES THE FILTERING WATER.
IT IS EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP.

THE FILTER IS CONSTRUCTED FROM DESIGNS

PREPARED BY KEMP & CO.

EASILY CLEANED.
VERY PORTABLE.
STRONG AND HANDSOME.
MODERATE IN PRICE.

PRICES: 1 Gallon Size, Rs. 10; 2 Gallon Size, Rs. 15.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' COCA WINE

A MOST POWERFUL BRAIN AND NERVE RESTORER.
Strengthens the Mental and Physical Powers, assuages Thirst, and possesses excellent Tonic Properties. Strongly Recommended for SLEEPLESSNESS, HEADACHE, AND OVER-FATIGUE.

Price Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

[Extract from a Letter.] MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
"DEAR SIRS,—Your Coca Wine had a marvellous effect on me. It has quite set me up after thirty years' residence in India."

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR

SHOWROOMS

A Large Variety of the Newest Styles

IN DRESS FABRICS,

COMPRISING

PRINTED CAMBRICS.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS,
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
WOOLLEN CREPONS.

DRESSMAKING CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.'

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

SODA WATER MACHINERY

AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,

ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:

MESSRS. LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS.
MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

PEARLS.

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.

Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

JUST ARRIVED!

STRAW HATS,
BEST
FINISH.
ROUGH CHIP
STRAW HATS,
NAVY BANDS.

STRAW HATS,
WHITE BANDS.

STRAW HATS,
BLACK BANDS.

THORPE & CO.,

HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

A CONCERT
Will be held at the
NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS,
On SATURDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 8-30 P.M.

Members and Honorary Members, and their Guests, both Ladies and Gentlemen, are Invited to be present.

By Order,
J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. NUBIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 21st September, 1893.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN accordance with a requisition received by the President, signed by four Members of the Standing Committee, a MEETING of URGENCY will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 25th Instant, at 3-30 P.M., to take into consideration Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 5525, dated 13th idem, recommending that Sanction be given to an Application being made to Government for authority to the Raising of A LOAN of Rs. 25,25,000 for Drainage and other Works (as already sanctioned by the Corporation).

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD, BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 21st September 1893.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned is prepared to receive Applications for the OCCUPATION of PLOTS of GROUND, at the Colaba Cotton Green, during the ensuing fair Season.

Particulars regarding rents, &c., can be obtained on application at the office of the Undersigned.

IBRAHIM AHMADI, L.C.E., A.R.I.B.A.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 20th September, 1893.

TENDERS are INVITED for the Work of Construction of Chaplains' Quarters, Byculla, at Clare Road, Bombay. Approximate value of work is Rupees 30,000.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Work of Construction of Chaplain's Quarters, Byculla, at Clare Road, Bombay," will be received in the Office of the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., on Monday, the 2nd October 1893.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 in Cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer, N D.

The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

IBRAHIM AHMADI, L.C.E., A.R.I.B.A.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 20th September, 1893.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, 11, Mungesh Senoy Street, Holi Chukla, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th September 1893, at 3-30 P.M., for the transaction of business specified in the notice, annexed to the Directors' Report and Accounts made up to 30th June, 1893, and posted on the 20th instant to the Shareholders at their registered addresses.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THAKERSEY NARANJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, September 21st, 1893.

KATHIAWAR EXHIBITION, RAJKOT.

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to hold an EXHIBITION in RAJKOT, in NOVEMBER next, and it is hereby notified that if any persons outside the province of Kathiawar are desirous of exhibiting goods in the proposed Exhibition, for sale or otherwise, they should communicate on or before the 1st October next, with the Undersigned, who will give all the needful information.

DAHYABHAI P. DERASARI,
Secretary, Working Sub-Committee.
Kathiawar Exhibition Office, Rajkot, 12th September, 1893

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

Capital Called Up............Rs. 6,30,000
Capital in Reserve ....Rs. 3,70,000
Accumulated Reserves......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—3 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
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Bombay, July 17, 1893.

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Ch. B. PRUMLER,
Acting I. and R. Austro-Hung. Consul-General.
Bombay, 20th September 1893.

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To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

GOA GOVERNMENT.

I HEREBY NOTIFY for public information, that the basis and conditions for the Tender, and acceptance thereof, for the Navigation Service on the GOA RIVERS, by means of Steam Launches, can be seen daily at this Office, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., holidays excepted.

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LUIZ PHILIPPE DO ROZARIO,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Lancashire Fusiliers' Ball.
Opening of the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nubia (s), from Liverpool; Kangra (s), Calcutta; Chupra (s), Moulmein; and Calder (s), Busreh.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clyde (s), and Marie Valerie (s), for China, &c.; Tanjore (s), Mauritius; and H. M. S. Lapwing, Persian Gulf.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Tanjore left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Nubia entered and the s. s. Clyde left the dock yesterday.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.—The fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 11th instant, were dissolved last evening.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, and Sind, per extra s. s. Chanda, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m., to-morrow, the 23rd instant.

Fall from a Ladder.—Sorabji Pestonji, residing at Dhunji Dongree Street, was on Wednesday last removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left arm, caused by his having accidentally fallen off a ladder in his house, a height of about eight feet.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Jivaji Akko, Watandar Kulkarni of the village of Halhalli, taluka India in the Bijapur Collectorate, having been removed from his office on account of grave misconduct, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

The Salvation Army.—The Army's annual week of special prayer and self-denial which commences on October 1st, has become one of the Army's most successful methods of raising money to enable them to carry on and extend their operations in the thirty-three different countries which they now occupy. Last year's income amounted to £50,000, and was divided amongst the different countries according to their requirements.

Music at the Esplanade.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Band standthis evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Overture	The Exiles	G. Gassner.
Gavotte	Intermezzo	Lewis Hall.
Polka	The deep blue sea (for Piccolo Solo)	Brewer.
Valse	Toreador	T. P. Royle.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan.
Galop	Princess Marie	C. Dalbert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	A Musical Ride	Upton.
Valse	Abschied von Munchen	Gung'l.
Song	Adieu Marie	Stephen Adams.
Gavotte	Intermezzo	Hall,
Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni.
Polka	Off we go	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Major-General Peyton Memorial Fund.—The following further subscriptions have been made to the above fund. Brought over Rs. 2,159, Colonel Brodrick Rs. 250, A. R. Macdonald Rs. 100, E. J. Ebden Rs. 100, H. T. Ommanney Rs. 50, G. W. Vidal Rs. 50, J. Davidson Rs. 50, J. L. L. MacGregor Rs. 50, T. B. D. Bell Rs. 50, C. M. Hodgson Rs. 50, E. C. Ozanne Rs. 30, H. E. M. James Rs. 25, C. S. Menezes Rs. 8, S. J. Lokar Rs. 5, G. D. Waidya Rs. 5, D. Noorkhan Rs. 5, F. A. D. Costa Rs. 5, subscription under five rupees Rs. 7, total Rs. 2,999.

Burglaries in the Native Town.—Gijadhur Bugwandass, an opium speculator, residing at Withalwady, has made a report to the police that, on Wednesday last, during his absence from home, his room was entered by removing the padlock on the door, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 820, was stolen from a box, which was forced open.—Bhanna Bhica, residing at Dadar, Kumarwada, reports to the police that between the hours of 11 p.m. and 1 a.m. on the night of the 18th instant, his room was entered by means of a hole being made through the wall, and articles of wearing apparel and copper pots were stolen therefrom.—The [illegible] hut of one Jugga Hooka, situated in the same locality, was broken into on the same night, and one gold ornament and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 14-4 were stolen therefrom.

Another Gang of Dacoits.—Detective Inspector Roshun Ali, yesterday, charged six Mahomedans before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with dacoity, on the 11th instant. The accused, it is alleged, were among the mob, which forced open the shops of Marwaree shroffs, at Duncan Road. Cash, currency notes, and valuables of the aggregate value of ten thousand, rupees were removed from the complainant's shop.—The police arrested the six accused, and were successful in recovering a portion of the stolen property.—Two liquor shops were also looted on the same day at the same locality, and Rs. 5,000 worth of liquor was either drunk on the spot or taken away. Five bottles of liquor belonging to the shop-keepers, were found in the possession of an Arab, Yeosuf Mahomed. Mr. Roshun Ali applied for a short adjournment on the ground that the charge being of a grave nature, the presence of the Public Prosecutor was necessary. He was, however, engaged in conducting the prosecution in other riot case at the Mazagon Police Court. The Magistrate granted the application and the hearing of the cases was adjourned until next Thursday.

Grant Medical College.—Scholarships and prizes gained by fourth and first year students at the terminal College Examinations in September 1893:—Fourth Year Students.—Mr. V. N. Chittle, Poona, Farish Scholarship, in Theoretical Medicine and Surgery, amounting to Rs. 300; Miss H. Lauder, Bombay, Reid Scholarship, in Midwifery, amounting to Rs. 180; Mr. J. S. Vakil, Bombay, Anderson Scholarship, in Practical Surgery, &c., amounting Rs. 300; to Mr. V. V. Kane; Nagpur, Cowasji J. Prize, in Morbid Anatomy, amounting Rs. 60; Mr. V. R. Parulkar, Bombay, Carnac Scholarship, in Practical Medicine and Pathology, amounting to Rs. 300; and Miss Manek Dadabhai, Bombay, Farish Scholarship and C. F. Khory Prize, in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, amounting to Rs. 180 and 60. First Year Students.—Miss R. C. Ferreira, Bombay, Government Scholarship, in General Proficiency, amounting to Rs. 120; Mr. M. U. Lalvani, Hyderabad (Sind), Government Scholarship, in General Proficiency, amounting to Rs. 120; Mr. E. M. Eliza, Bombay, Government scholarship, in General Proficiency, amounting to Rs. 120; Mr. J. R. Vakil, Bombay, Government Scholarship, in General Proficiency, amounting to Rs. 120; and Mr. M. C. Khumbatta, Bombay, Government Scholarship, in General Proficiency, amounting to Rs. 120.

Habitual Offenders.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Francis Saimon and Bridjlal Moonilal, both notorious characters, were placed before Mr. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Grey, on three separate charges, one of them being of house-breaking and committing theft of an iron lock, the property of Nathooram Ragoonath, residing at Wari Bunder Road, and, secondly, of committing theft of a bottle, containing country spirit, and a bunch of keys, of the collective value of Rs. 1-10, belonging to Dadabhoy Pestonji, a liquor, shop-keeper, residing at Walpakady Road, and, thirdly, of stealing one brass *thalee*, the property of one Mathoora Balgovind, residing at Pydhowuee. It appears that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a policeman while going his round, saw the two accused standing near the shop of the first complainant. The sepoy's suspicions having been aroused, the accused were arrested, and on searching their persons, a bunch of keys was found in the possession of the first accused. On making further inquiries it was discovered that the two accused had committed theft in the houses of the two other complainants on the 17th and 18th inst., and stolen the property mentioned in the charges. Both the accused, against each of whom stood one previous conviction, having pleaded guilty to the charges, were sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Sooting Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and a common jury.

USING FORGED BILLS OF LADING AS GENUINE.

Punjia Parmanand, a man in the employ of a native merchant, named Waljee Dharamsey, was charged, in three instances, with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine forged bills of lading, knowing at the time that they were forged. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., the agents of the B. I. S. N. Company, to conduct the prosecution. The prisoner was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the circumstances of the case. The prosecution was instituted by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., the agents of the B. I. S. N. Company, who carried goods in their steamers from Bombay, to the small Kathiawar ports, namely Mangarole, Verawal, and Porebunder. In a large number of instances, the merchants, who were not large shippers, did not themselves go to the company's office in order to ship the goods; but did so in the name of the company's muccadum, Walji Dharamsey, who employed the accused and another man named Sunderjee to collect the goods, get the bills of lading prepared, recover the freight, and ship the goods in the company's steamers. He obtained one bill of lading for the lot of shipments, not for each shipment separately. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. had no agents at the Kathiawar ports, who would take delivery of the goods and make them over to the consignees. The practice was for the latter to take delivery without the bills of lading, which never went to Kathiawar and were frequently not signed until after the goods had left Bombay. The company employed Chotalal Premjee as their agent for all the ports. He lived in Bombay and employed men at the Kathiawar ports for the delivery of the goods. The company had thus no direct communication with the merchants except through Chotalal Premjee. The bills of lading were never sent to the consignees, to whom delivery was made on their guarantee. The company supplied the forms of the bills of lading to the brokers or the shippers who applied for them. The prisoner in the ordinary course of business got the form of the bill of lading, got it filled up, and went to the company's office, where it passed through the hands of a number of clerks, whose duty it was to make certain entries upon the document in letters, not in figures, so that each bill of lading had the handwriting of some of the clerks upon it. The prisoner then paid the amount of the freight to Framjee, the company's cashier, who initialed the payment always with blue pencil, and passed on the bill to Purshotum, who entered the freight in the cash-sheets, initialed the bill with mauve pencil, and handed it back to the prisoner, who then got the signature of Mr. Phips, an assistant in the employ of the company. The bills were then delivered to Chotalal Premjee, the company's agent, who thereafter wrote to his men at the Kathiawar ports to receive the goods and make them over to the consignees. On the 4th, 11th, and 13th May last, the prisoner was charged with having forged bills of lading in respect of goods shipped by different merchants, in the name of Waljee Dharamsey, by the s. s. Karagola, Kapurthalla, and Java respectively. The bills in respect of the goods by the first two steamers were signed by Mr. Phips on the day after the steamers left, but in respect of the last steamer they were not signed until more than a month after the steamer left. The evidence would shew that the bills in respect of the goods by these three steamers were never taken by the prisoner to Framjee, the shroff, to whom no freight was paid, or to Purshotum, a clerk, and neither had initialed them. Mr. Phips's signature on them was also forged. If the jury believed the evidence of Framjee and Purshotum, they would see that the prisoner never took the bills to them, and that they were not initialed by either of them, and that their initials had also been forged. The fact must be that the prisoner collected the freight from the shippers and pocketed the amount. The fraud was discovered some time later by the merest accident. The accounts were checked by the head office at Calcutta, and a comparison of the manifest sheets prepared by a clerk in the Bombay office with the ship's manifests, the discrepancy in the total amounts was discovered. Enquiries were made, and it was ascertained that the freights in respect of the three bills had never been paid. When the jury had heard the evidence, said the learned counsel, they would have no doubt that the prisoner was the person who, after the bills were made out, presented them to Chotalal Premjee. The amount which the prisoner had misappropriated was more than Rs. 100, viz. Rs. 40-12 in respect of the Karagola, Rs. 9-12 in respect of the Kapurthala, and Rs. 74-12 in respect of the Java.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Mr. William Phips, an assistant in the office of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., the agents of the B. I. S. N. Company, said the company carried goods during the fair season from Bombay to the Kathiawar ports. The company had no agents at those ports. They received goods and delivered them at the Katthiawar ports through Chotalal Premjee, who was their agent for the ports, but lived in Bombay. He employed men at the ports for the delivery of the goods. The company had no direct communication with them, but always through Chotalal. The bills of lading were never sent to the consignees, to whom delivery was given on guarantee without the production of any bill of lading. The company supplied the forms of the bill of lading to the brokers or shippers who applied for them. They were in blank. When taken to the office, they were filled up, and the freight was worked out, and marked on them. The shipper or shipper's man brought the bill to the office. In the case of Waljee Dharamsey, the prisoner or one Sewjee brought the bill of lading to the office. It was taken to a clerk named Ramlal Moroba, who gave the number to the bill, and checked the packages according to the mate's receipt, which latter was brought by the shipper's man. The bill was then taken to Jugonnath Luxmon, who examined it, checked the freight, and made entries in red ink in letters. It then passed on to Fernandes, who examined it with the manifest sheets, initialed the captains copy, and then passed on the bill to Ramrao Shrinivas, who entered it in the sheets but who did not write anything on the face of the bill. Having done that, the prisoner took the bill to Framjee, the shroff, who initialed the payment of the freight always with blue pencil; and passed the bill on to Purshotum, who entered the freight in the cash-sheets, initialed the document with mauve pencil, and handed it back to the prisoner or shipper's man, who then took it to witness for his signature. Witness initialed the bill, and the captain's copy, and then signed the bill of lading. He kept the captain's copy in a box. This course was invariably followed with reference to goods shipped at this port. All the voyages of the ships had got a number. After the shippers's man had got the bill of lading signed and paid the freight, he handed it to Chotalal, the company's agent. The bills of lading were never given before the freight was paid. The signatures on the three bills of lading shewn to witness were not his: they were bad imitations. His signature on the second bill was in blue ink, which he never used. All the three bills purported to have the blue mark of Framjee and the purple mark of Purshotum on them. Purshotum's initials in purple were not well made. With regard to Framjee, the blue initials might have deceived witness. He produced a number of genuine initials and signatures for the purpose of comparison. The matter of the Java's cargo was brought to witness's notice on the 11th July, when he spoke to the clerks in the office and sent for the accused, who said he had paid the money to Framjee, the shroff. The bills in reference to the Java were brought to witness by Fernandes from Chotalal. The latter next day brought to witness the file of bills, from which he picked out the forged ones. The manifest sheet, prepared by Ramrao Shrinivas, was sent to Calcutta to the managing agent's office. The ship's manifest was sent to Calcutta too. A comparison of the two would shew any mistake. The ship's manifest was prepared by the clerk on board the ship. The checking was done at Calcutta. Of genuine bills of lading there was the captain's copy, which the witness kept. It was handed to the accountant to be checked with the cash sheets kept by Purshotum. If there was a difference between the Captain's copy and Purshotum's cash sheets, it would be reported to the manager at once. The witness and all the clerks sat in one open room. Framjee and Purshotum sit in another part of the room with a railing in front of them. The accused was the person who shipped the goods in the name of Waljee Dharamsey.

After the examination of several other witnesses, Mr. Inverarity briefly summed up the evidence for the prosecution.

The prisoner had nothing to say in his defence, but threw himself upon the mercy of the Court.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

There was no other case for trial, and the Sessions were formally dissolved.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST RIOTERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Superintendent Brewin charged Shivlal Nurwan, Pursram Tulsi, Ramcharan Shivnarayen, Kubersing Achbir, and Ramdin Jageshwar with causing the murder of Chinku, a tailor residing at Bapty Road, and his son Ahmed, on the 12th ultimo.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Kaikhosro Ghamat, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused; Mr. G. W. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the second and the third accused; Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleader, represented the fifth, while Mr. Munchashanker, pleader, defended the fourth and the sixth accused.

Noormahomed Chinku, son of the deceased tailor, was called and examined, who related the circumstances, under which his father and brother were killed. Examined by Mr. Little, the witness said that he lived with his late father in a shop on the Bapty Road, and near a Hindu temple. The day on which the riots commenced was a Friday and all the shops in that locality were closed. Witness, his late father, his late brother and two women remained within the shop during the whole day and next morning witness went out and brought some food. He shut the doors and had well fastened the shutters. He then fell asleep and some time after Hindus and Mahomedans came there. The door of the deceased's shop was keept closed. Witness awoke when he heard the cry of "din, din." From a hole in the door witness looked into the street. Hindus were throwing stones on Mussulmans, who therefore, retreated, and when the Mussalmans went away, Purdeshis came from the direction of the stables. Stones were freely thrown about and the witness saw a shower of stones poured on the Mussalman dwellings. There was some space between the shutters of the deceased's shop and the floor. The first accused pushed his stick into the space and tried to force open the shutters. He after all succeeded in opening the door and in effecting an entrance. The first accused had a big stick in his hand with which he struck the deceased tailor on the top of his head. Deceased thereupon cried out "Mur gaya" (I am killed). The witness ran upstairs and concealed himself under a cot on the top floor. He heard his brother cry "Father is killed, and they are now killing me." Witness then heard the cry "Soldiers are coming, Soldiers are coming." When witness came down he saw his father and brother lying unconscious in the shop. They were bleeding from the nose and ears. The dead bodies were then placed on a cot and removed. Witness knew all the accused except No. 4, for about a year. He saw them come to his father's shop and assault the two deceased and himself, when the first accused called them and said "come on, strike, it is the time to strike them."

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved by the legal gentlemen representing the accused.

Shaikh Bahadulla Shaikh Ali, lately a private in the Marine Battalion, now a pensioner, being examined by Mr. Little, said that he was on furlough at the time of the riots and was living at Bapty Road. He heard the cries of "oh! oh!" coming from the shop of Chinku tailor. He had kept his doors and windows closed as the Hindus were throwing stones at his place. On hearing the cries he opened a shutter of his window and looked out. He saw the first accused striking the deceased tailor with a big stick. He did not see the son of the tailor being struck.

Mr. Roughton suggested that the Court should make a note on the margin that the witness had volunteered the statement, "I did not see the son being struck"; and the witness was asked no question on the point by the Public Prosecutor.

The Magistrate made the necessary note.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Mr. Roughton put one question to the witness, and reserved the rest of the cross-examination.

To the question from Mr. Roughton, witness said that he had told the police that he could identify only one person.

Shaik Jamal Shaik Cassim, a waterman, was next examined, who corroborrated the two previous witnesses, and the further hearing was fixed for to-morrow.

LOOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a number of cases, in connection with the recent riots.

Amina, woman, and two others were charged with having in their possession property stolen from the temple of Withoba, Nagpada. The *Poojari* of the temple swore that Mahomedans and Arabs, about fifteen in number, entered the *mandvi* and destroyed and carried away the property from the premises. The police were informed and a portion of the stolen property was recovered from the accused, who pleaded that they had picked up the property in question on the road.

Taking into consideration the fact that the accused had been in jail for nearly a month, his Worship sentenced each of them to one day's imprisonment.

Roshun Surfarudin, a Mahomedan, was brought up on a charge of having in his possession stolen property, belonging to Khema Gulba, a Marwaree, whose shop was broken open on the 11th ultimo, by the mob, who carried away property, worth ten thousand rupees. The police were able to find out the accused from whom a portion of the stolen property was recovered.

The accused's defence was the same as that of the accused in the previous case, and he was dealt with similarly.

Syed Tajumya, Ameina, woman, and Kurban Ali were also charged with having in their possession sundry articles, looted from the shop of Motee Lowji a Marwady, at Nagpada, where a dacoity was committed and in connection with which seventeen Pathans are being tried by the Magistrate.

The accused's defence was that they had no criminal intention, and they had only picked up the things which were lying on the road.

The Magistrate discharged the first accused, and the other two accused, who had been in jail for nearly four weeks, were nominally punished, the sentence being a day's imprisonment.

Ismael Kurban Ali was charged with stealing a broadcloth coat and trousers, the property of Dolla Pana, a Marwaree, whose shop was looted on the 11th ultimo. The accused cross-examined the witnesses and said in his defence that the coat and trousers belonged to him, and there was no evidence to prove that the property belonged to the complainant.

The Magistrate discharged the accused, giving him the benefit of a doubt.

Kishan Bhavan, a Purdeshi, was charged with having in his possession nine embroidery caps, belonging to Dawoodbhoy Musabhoy, whose shop at Kalbadevi, was looted by Hindus on the 12th ultimo.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—September 22.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Bayley.)
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

782—Crawford, B B and B—The Kathiawar Trading Co. Ld. vs Veerchand Deepchand—Bhaishunker and K.
777—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Ramjee vs Tejpal Khetsey and another—Bhaishunker and K.
758—Payne, G and S—Jaikisondas Purshotamdas vs Bhookandas Vizbhookandas.
760—Little, S, N and B—Vulubhdas Damodhar vs Canjee Purbut and others—Payne, G and S and B and K.
763—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia vs Byramjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistry—Chalk, W and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Bayley)
To Speak to the Minutes of the Order.

18-93—Ardesir H and D—Ruttonbai widow vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Posponed Long Causes.

131-93—Khunderao M—Thucker Vussonjee Jetha vs Eduljee Hormusjee Kotwal—Bhaishunker & K—Part heard.
636-91—Daphtary and F—For pauper—Ramdayal Anundiram vs Devidin Madarilal and others—J C Cama and in person—(Not to be called on).
105-92—Thakoredas, D and C—Assar Virjee vs Khatao Natha and others—Edgelow and G—(Not to be called on).
46-92—J C Cama—For pauper—Mahomedally Vullijee vs Maneckbai and another—Tyabjee and D, and P. G and S—(Not to be called on).
223-89—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Kessowjee vs Dhunbai alias Sundrabai and others—Wadia and G, T D, and C and L S N and B—(Not to be called on).
548-93—F P Pavri (for pauper)—Abdool Rehman valad Abdool Jeewa vs Dayabhai Purmanund and others—Thakoredas D and C—(Not to be called on).
609-92—Bicknell, M and M—Mathuradas Ramdas vs Morardas Vrijlal and others—Wadia and G—(Not to be called on).

Holloway's Pills.—Pure Blood.—When the Blood is pure, its circulation calm and equable, and the nerves well strung, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these essentials of health by purifying, regulating, and strengthening the fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion, or worried by nervous fancies, or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heartburn, dispel sick headache, quicken the action of the liver, and act as alteratives and gentle aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitution, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a calming and sedative influence.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 19th September were published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette.*—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 18th, 15 feet 10 inches against 16 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops flourishing. Preparations for rabi crops commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 10 inches against 8 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Early crops in ear, backward crops improving. Rainfall 5 cents in one out of fourteen talukas. Rabi operations continue in two talukas. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—River risen slightly and rain has fallen in some talukas. Kharif prospects brighter, but some damage has occurred to barani crops from blight in one taluka and from rats in two others.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain in Kashmor 95 cents; slight showers in Jacobabad. Crops on desert canal are withering for want of water.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain in three talukas, maximum 1 inch in Umarkot. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 16th September 1893).—Rain for week maximum at Parantij 3 inches 75 cents, minimum at Gogha ·91 inch; for season maximum at Modasa 57 inches 45 cents, minimum at Dhandhuka 18 inches 90 cents; total rainfall at Ahmedabad City 40 inches 45 cents; rain wanted in Dhandhuka. Standing crops good except in the Dhandhuka taluka. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week maximum 5 inches 59 cents at Jhalod. Standing crops in good condition, except maize and bajri, which are damaged by excessive and continuous rain. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 16th September 1893).—Rain for week, maximum at Kapadwanj 6 inches 44 cents, minimum at Borsad 2 inches 92 cents, average for the district 4 inches 22 cents; for season maximum in Nadiad 49 inches 28 cents, minimum in Matar 37 inches 82 cents, average for the district 44 inches 65 cents; rainfall after 16th and till 19th at Kaira 10 cents, in talukas ranging from 41 cents to 15 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 1 inch 73 cents in Amod, minimum 49 cents in Anklesvar; for season maximum 51 inches 6 cents in Broach, minimum 31 inches 66 cents in Amod. Weeding operations in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 16th September 1893).—Rain for week throughout the district varying from 4 inches 32 cents in Maudvi to 1 inch 56 cents in Pardi; for season maximum 69 inches 18 cents in Pardi, minimum 36 inches 18 cents in Jalapor. Weeding operations in progress. Prospects excellent. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 1 inch 81 cents, average in the district 1 inch 12 cents: for season at Dhulia 17 inches 26 cents, average in the district 33 inches 21 cents; rain deficient in Peta Parola. Crops healthy. Weeding and preparation for rabi crops continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 18th September 1893).—Rain for week more or less throughout the district, maximum at Peint 4·65 inches, minimum at Yeola ·05 inch; for season at Nasik 34·25 inches; rain deficient in Naudgaon and Malegaon talukas and in the east of Kalvan taluka. Weeding of kharif crops and preparations of lands for rabi crops still in progress; more rain wanted for bajri in Nandgaon, Malegaon and Baglan talukas. Bajri crop is fair in Niphad and Nasik talukas and middling elsewhere. Grasshoppers are decreasing in numbers. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 13th; total of week 2·79 inches; total to date 62·94, being 2·57 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 13th nil on 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th, 2° cool on 17th and 1° cooler on 19th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind westerly from 14th to 18th: wind normal on 13th and 19th. Distant lightning on 17th.

Thana.—Rain for week at head-quarters 2 inches 82 cents, for season 91 inches 90 cents; in talukas during week maximum in Shahapur 5 inches 99 cents, minimum in Umbargoan 65 cents. Weeding in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain general, maximum 8 inches 82 cents at Mahad, minimum 2 inches 62 cents at Pen. Weeding operations almost completed. Crops doing well. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 6·11 inches in Khed, minimum 39 cents in Malvan. Weeding operations almost finished. Reaping of early crops in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week at head-quarters 1 inch 7 cents, for season 27 inches 47 cents; rain during week throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 19 cents at Mulshi and minimum 9 cents at Bhimthadi; rain deficient in Sirur and Purandhar talukas. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Lands are being prepared for rabi crops in taluka Junnar. More rain still wanted throughout the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in ten talukas during week, maximum 84 cents in Jamkhed, minimum 2 cents in Rahuri; for season maximum 30 inches 91 cents in Jamkhed, minimum 16 inches 16 cents in Rahuri; more rain wanted generally. Standing corps flourishing. Rabi sowing continues in parts, and lands are being prepared in others. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices steady except in Sangamner, where jowari is dearer.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 16th September 1893).—Rain for week at Sholapur ·06, Barsi 1·07, Madha ·30, Karmala 1·30 and Pandharpur ·70 inches; for season maximum 20 inches 23 cents in Barsi; minimum 7 inches 16 cents in Malsiras. Kharif crops are in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops commenced in all talukas. Rain wanted in Sholapur, Madha, and Malsiras talukas. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Madha and Pandharpur talukas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 24 cents, total 30 inches 37 cents; in talukas during week maximum 65 cents in Javli, minimum 3 cents in Valva; more rain wanted in Valva, Wai, Khanapur, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain seasonable, maximum at Indi 1 inch 12 cents, minimum at Bijapur 4 cents. Standing crops good. Sowing of cotton nearly completed and of rabi crops in progress. Rats in five talukas, but number decreasing in four.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 74 cents, total 35 inches 72 cents; varying from 31 cents to 1 inch 25 cents at other places during the week; more rain urgently wanted. Young early crops withering in some places in the Chikodi Taluka. Sowing of late crops in progress. Rat plague greatly diminished. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Gadag, Ron, Nargund and Mundargi talukas, varying from 94 cents in Hangal to 9 cents in Kod; more rain much required, especially for the rice crops, which have suffered in places. Rats still causing damage, though to a less extent, in the north-east of the district.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district during week, maximum 7 inches 13 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 53 cents at Haliyal; for the week at Karwar 2 inches 24 cents; for the season 102 inches 65 cents. Below ghats weeding completed. Early crops in ear. About ghats transplanting nearly completed and weeding continues. Rain still wanted in Mundgod and Haliyal talukas Rice plants and garden sugarcane doing well. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Rajkot.—Rain 1 inch 49 cents, total 24 inches 80 cents. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 1 inch 94 cents at Wadhwan, general in the Prant. Prospects improved.

Baroda.—Rain during week 2 inches 79 cents; total 42 inches 88 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Crops in Baroda and Kadi divisions fair; in Navsari division rice and sugarcane suffering and in Amreli division crops in general withering for want of rain.

The latest form of entertainment which has been introduced in New York by an American lady of fashion, is a Turkish bath party. As few people are rich enough to have Turkish baths and all the accessories appertaining thereto attached to their establishment, it is the custom for the hostess to hire the most luxurious of the public baths for the afternoon or evening, and thither invite her feminine friends. Flowers, perfumes, and fine linen are everywhere in profussion, and skilled attendants in the art of massage are in waiting on the guests. After the bath, which lasts three or four hours, supper is served; bewitchining *negliges* are exchanged for the smartest of frocks, and the other sex is admitted.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon'ble the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on H E's Personal Staff:—Capt T W Cuffe, Comdt, Bo Light Horse, to be Hony Aide-de-Camp.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieuts E Saulez and H H Southey, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified:—Capts S H Pelly, and W A M Wilson, I S C, three months, medical certificate; and Lieut N A H Budd, I S C three months, private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Lieut G S Morris, S C, Sqdn Officer, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave, for the period specified:—Capt P Holland, I S C, six weeks, urgent private affairs.

The extension of leave granted to Lieut-Col H A Vincent I S C, in G O G No 452 dated 11th Sept 1893, is for thirty-seven days, and not as therein stated.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Mr L P Walsh, C I E, and Lieut-Col F M Hunter, C B, C S I, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 11th Sept 1893.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Lieut Wodehouse with the powers of a Judge of a court of Small Causes as defined in Acts IX of 1887 and X of 1888.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut Wodehouse to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Lieut Wodehouse to be Cantonment Magistrate at Aden.

Azam Madhaorao Janardan Gupte, acting Head Karkun of taluka Panvel in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with the additional powers specified.

Azam Raghavendra Rango Bableshwar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Hungund in the district of Bijapur, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr. T. D. Fry, I S C, Magte of the first class in the district of Satara, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Satara, Wai, Javli and Koregaon.

Azam Raghunath Hari Lele, acting Head Karkun of taluka Chopda in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with the additional powers specified.

Mr C W Chitty and Khan Bahadur Cursetji Manekji Cursetji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 15th inst.

Rao Saheb Dattatraya Balaji Mangaumker, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Siddapur in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with the additional powers specified.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R H Ganion, Principal, Residency College, Indore, Central India, passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Lower and Higher Standards on the 4th Sept 1893.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C R Brendon to act as Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, fourth class, vice Mr C A Pogson, or pending further orders.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. J. Boyd, has been commuted by the Secy of State for India to leave on medical certificate for seven months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is please to make the following adpointments during the absence of Mr C T Burke on privilege leave or until further orders:—Mr G O W Dun to act as Under Secy to Govt, Public Works Dept; and Mr H V M Phelips to act as Exe Engr. Ahmednagar.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Original Side.

Mr Charles E Fox and Mr A K Oliver respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Master and Registar in Equity, Commissioner and Taxing Master of the High Court on 10 August 1893, in the afternoon.—Dated this 15th day of September 1893.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr G S Curtis, I C S, delivered over and Khan Bahadur Sorabsha Hormasji received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Kaira, on the 11th inst.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	79	23	67	46	65	66	62	91
Thursday, September 21st,	......		0	2	....		0	2
Total	79	23	67	48	65	66	62	96
Total fall to September 21st, 1892	119	18	97	53	95	36	91	6
Total fall to September 21st, 1891	85	22	69	39	72	92	77	17

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Secunderabad and has changed by moderate or small amounts over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the north. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-eastearly to south-easterly at Ratnagiri, Mangalore, and Cochin, southerly at Coimbatore and south-westerly and north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Akola, 14 at Kandwa and Bellary and 12 at Secunderabad Nagpur and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 8° below the normal in Central India and at Delhi, Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa, Saugor, Jabalpore, Hoshangabad, Khundwa, Raipur and Akola, while the minimum temperature is 4° in defect at Malegaon and Raipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 100 at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and unimportant, and the skies are more or less clouded in all districts. Over an inch of rain has fallen at at Raipur (1·83") Nagpur (1·25), and Hoshanagabad (1·01",) and light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Deesa, Indore, Saugor, Jabalpore, Amraoti, Surat Bombay Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore and Madras. The isobars indicate the probability of a depression in the Bay where the weather is unsettled. Condition are somewhat unfavourable for rain and a few local scattered showers only are probable at present.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA Sept. 21.

Pressure has risen very rapidly in the Punjab and slowly over North Western India, but has fallen elsewhere, fell largest along the foot of the Himalay. as from Gorakhpur to Sibsagar, also moderate fall over North bay. When the pressure is inconsiderable the defect, in the North Westerly winds set in over Northern India, Westerly over the Peninsula more or less Easterly in Bengal and Burma. Winds usually light but strengthening in Akyab and Diamond Island. The mean temperature in India is still two-and-half degrees defect maximum. Punjab eleven degrees defect humidity, and clouds diminishing quickly in North-Western India where rainfall practically ceased, but rain is still general in Burma, Central provinces and parts of Bengal; elsewhere only scattered showers. Tavoy, Hazaribagh and Montgomery received two inches, falsepoint, Raipur, Pachmarhi and Nagpur above one. Depression North Bay apparently slowly deepening but at present stationery.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

A Krishnaswamy Ayar
Allexander, J D, Mrs
Ahmed Pasha, Madam
Angus, Miss
Ashlaji
Archer & Co
Berendt, A
Browne, J, Mrs
Browne, W E
Buckle, H
Bruke, Maai
Belem, Antonia
Baraca, J
Bachrach, L
Carlsen, J L
Church, W P
Cond. S.
Courbanally
Crofton, M
Christianer, P H
Dodd, J R
Daniel, H L
Dontre, Mrs R
DeScringi, F V
DFries, A H
DeAlmeida, J P
Douglas. M
Donaldson, Mrs
Durant, H, Mrs
Deen Mohomed Khan
Eltonhead, A L
Erskine, K
Fry, H W
Feldman, H
Faulkner, W A
Firth, A C
Geddes, J A
Grant, V C
Gregor, M, Miss
Gallien, C L
Goldenstein, Marco
Goldberg, M
Gre et, T M
Heller, F
Hardy, F B
Hancock, P H, Captain
Hoknes, E A
Hodgson, A C
Hughes, W H
Hallifax
Hume, James
Bottliwala, H Sorabji
Hosmann, J
Hooper, P N
Harris, Gordon
Hunt, A. Mr
Harvey, H J A
James, P
Jacob, A L, Miss
James, W L
Jennings, W H
Jeva, Bo
Jamshedjee, M Mehta
Kellard, W
Kubai, R Pakoor
Kennedy, C F
Lundry, A J W
Millar, J F
Matheus
Marjeelefekv, S
Munson Miss
Middleton, P A
Mahomed Joonas
Manager, Presy, Central Reading Room Library
Martin, Kaity
Massay, H S, Captain
Nelson, F
Oliver, Mrs
Parkinson, W
P S Dora
Peneda, J, Dr
Prince, J
P Rustomjee Setna
Pe kington, Miss
Peen, Joseph
Pattison, T W.
Rogers, A S
Ribeiro, C A
Roger, E A, Mrs
Regn , E
Rowan, J A
Ramsay, H, Capt
Sykes, P M
Sorabjee N Kooka
Simpson, A
Schwary, C
Schneider, Mrs
Scott, C, Captain
Slogdon, A W
Taylor, Mrs
Tonkilisnits, Moses
T m-o. M
Vethanian, Pillay
Vihoo Rama
Wald, W
Whetley, William
Wordroper, Col
Warburton, E
White, C M

There is going to Paris shortly, and to London afterwards, a very beautiful girl, who hails from somewhere in the East, and whose distinguishing feature, besides her beauty, is the possession of an extra eye beyond the number usually apportioned to womankind.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Her Majesty's Steamer Lapeving, under the command, of Captain Dare, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of timber.

The Austrian Lloyd s S N Co's s.s. Maria Valerie 2,644 tons, Captain G. Costanzo, sailed yesterday for China &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Padre Elias, and eight deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,469 tons, Captain C K Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (28th August) via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr L P C Scott, and Ava Bye and infant as cabin and ten deck passengers.

The Anchor Line s.s. Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T. G. Knox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (26th August) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Chaplin, Captain and Mrs. E. S. Masters, Mr J Millar, Mr. F. Schleicher, and Mr. R. Salzmonn. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A. Graham and Co. She experienced fresh northerly wind all down the Red Sea and fresh monsoon from 53 longitude to 68 longitude.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—September 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Jedda	29-9	B& P S N Co
E	C. Ranald	1339	Young	Marseilles	25-9	F Muir &Co
G	Sir Lancelot	836	Bremner	Mauritius		V Ebrahim
K	Ponani	513	Ahmed	Bhownugger		Shepherd&Co
L	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Mangalore	22-9	Shphrd & Co
M	Godavri					Shepherd & Co
N	Karli					Shepherd & Co
P	Gharapuri	19		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
S. S.	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	C. Mandvie	21-9	Shphrd & Co
„	Mahanadi	547	Keyser	Not fixed	21-9	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
2	Nubia		Knox			W& A Graham & Co
4	Ravenna	1915	Brown	Not fixed		P & O Co
6	Shannon	2389	Crewe	London	21-9	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2313	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-10	A Lloyd's
12	Paula sp	281	Breymann	Not fixed		H S Stadick
16	Eiffel Tower	2063	Peterson	Amsterdam	23-9	T Morrison

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
S. S.	Safari	1433	Asthausen	Zanzibar	30-9	F Heyer

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Nubia s	Knox	Liverpool, Aug 26.
	Kangra s	Browne	Calcutta, Aug 28.
	Chupra s	Hill	Moulmein.
	Calder s	Lockyer	Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Clyde s	Parfitt	China, &c.
	Tanjore s	Garrett	Mauritius.
	Maria Valerie s	Costanzo	China, &c.
	H. M. S. Lapwing	Dare	Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander	From
17	Clan Macnab s	Wakeford	Mauritius, Sept 3.
	Ardencraig sp	Gilmore	New York, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17.—Steamers Pentakota, Nuddea and Nairung.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel		From
19	Landaura s		Bombay.
	Putiala s		Negapatam.
	Naushera s		Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel		Destination
18	Aglaia s		Bombay.
	Nawab s		Tuticorin.
	Bezwada s		London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 21.

From Glasgow.

Hispania s—12 cases printing paper, M A M Shurufally.
Clan Ranald s—111 cases writing and printing papers, S A S Dawood.

From Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—13 bales writing papers, M Sakharam Joshi; 50 cases cognac, P S Packagee.

From London.

Glantivy s—140 cases oilmenstores, &c Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 132 cases oilmenstores, &c, Sooltanally Hibtoola; 25 cases Medicine, Treacher and Co; 44 cases Medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 160 cases candles, S A S Dawood; 26 cases oilmenstores, Budroodin Nuzerally; 136 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 27 cases medicine, &c, M Amersey and Co.

From Hull.

Clio s—56 cases printing papers, M A M Shurufally; 50 cases matches, Abdoolally Ebrahim.

From Charente.

Branksome Hall s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchundra and Co; 250 cases brandy, H A Hormarjee.

From Marseilles.

Giava s—6 cases burgundy, Treacher and Co.

Form Antwerp.

Siam s—1 barrel brandy, C Sorajee.

From Hamburg.

Bhopal s—7 cases brandy &c, Treacher and Co.
Canton s—1 qr. casks brandy, C Sorabjee.
Formosa s—1 butt sherry wine, Edulјee Bezonjee.
Baria s—1 butt rectified spirit, C Sorabjee.

From Trieste.

Maria Valerie s—25 bales writing paper, M A M Shurufally; 23 cases glassware, &c, E Peermahomed and Co.

From New York.

Leander s—9 cases medicine, Kemp and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 21.

For London.

Shannon s—12 cwts ivory, M H Adamjee; 40 cwts fishmaws, M L Khatow and Co; 5 cases nutmeg, M L Assoo; 17 bales skins and hides, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 4 cwts ivory, N Nanjee.

For Hongkong.

Maria Valerie s—31 cwts fishmaws, Quan Lun Esoo; 64 bales twist, K Hurnundraj.

For Shanghai.

Maria Valerie s—58 bales twist, K Hurnundraj.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 18.

Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on leave, from Satara.

September 19.

Harrison, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

September 20.

Rosseter, Major, Bo, D A A Genl, for Musketry, on duty from Doolalee.

DEPARTURES.—September 20.

Rossetar, Major, Bo, D A A G, for Musketry, on duty, to Poona.

September 20.

Harrison, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Japan.
Blomfield, Major, Bo, D A A Genl, on leave, to Kirkee.
Spilsbury, Major, Co, R E, on furlough, to Australia.
Addison, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, to Poona.
Crutchley, Capt, Bo, 1st Leinster Regt, on leave, to Australia.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd September.

A. Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday next the 25th instant at 5-45 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd September.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day Friday, 22nd instant, 5-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day Friday, 22nd instant, 5-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill, when the Company will be inspected by Colonel D. V. Shortland, R. A.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 12th instant and posted to No 1 Sub-division No 2 Company:—No 357 Gunner J. E Killeen.

3. There will be a concert at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Saturday the 23rd instant commencing at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

Some further comparisons are drawn in the paper issued to Parliament between the new ships to be built and the *Royal Sovereign* class. The total weight of protective material in the hull, including provision for the protection of the 6-inch quick-firing guns and the protective deck is greater, but details are not given of the distribution and thicknesses of the plating. While they are to have the same draught of water and extreme breadth as the *Roal Sovereign*, the new ships are 10 feet longer, and are intended to carry their heavy guns forward about four feet higher, the freeboard being correspondingly increased. They will have practically the same speed and carry on the designed load draught the same amount of coal (900 tons), but as their bunker space will be greater they can, if desired, and with, of course, consequent loss of speed and increased draught, be made to carry more coal, with additional fuel-endurance. Although in some ways a reduction in weight has been effected, the aggregate result of the changes has involved an increase in length and displacement. Finally, it is stated that we may expect a "sensible economy" in the first cost of these vessels, which, however, we believe is only to be accomplished by sensible celerity in construction. We hope that some member of Parliament will endeavour to obtain an official estimate of the length of time they will take to complete for commissioning.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 13,380 CASES KEROSINE OIL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Waree Bunder, in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, close to the Tobacco Godowns, by order of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Alli bhoy and on account and at the risk of KHOJA CURRIMBHOY HIRJEE—

13,380 cases American Kerosine Oil "Daylight brand," in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

SALE OF 9 CASES GOLD BROCADE GRENADINE SCARFS.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore—

H C—C 114 225 27, 211 43, 252 54 } 9 cases each 100 pieces 50" by 80" including fringes, gold brocade grenadine scarfs.

SALE OF 2 CASES WHITE EMBROIDERED NET.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore—

D—1887—1 case, 94 pieces, 35-36 inches, 929½ yards white embroidered flowered spotted net.

1911—1 case, 150 pieces, 35-36 inches, 1,534½ yards white embroidered flowered plain net.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of a Gentleman.—Consisting of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, meatsafe, dressing and washhand tables, cup boards, iron cot, bentwood chairs, lamps, crockery, dressing glass, bedroom sofas, etc.,

4 cases each 25 gross tin miror boxes.
7 " " 150 books coloured copper foil.
1 case harness furniture.

On account of the concerned—

A small collection of Hyderabad carpets, Foolkari curtains, slippers, antimacassors, cumberbands, sandlewood boxes, paper knives, Moradabad and Benares trays and cups, shields, &c., also 2 English safes by Price.

By Order of Messrs. D. R. Dady and Co., and on account and the risk of Abdool Cadur Allibhoy—

2 casks Stephen's ink.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Suriff Sukoor—

20 cases cotton trousering coloured velvets, coloured merino cashmere meltons, twill gauze, flannel and cotton flannellette.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new victoria.
1 serviceable English mail-phaeton.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 handsome nearly new vis-a-vis, in very good order.
1 Raglan's safety bicycle in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNS AND REVOLVERS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd prox., at 3 p.m. the Guns and Revolvers of the late Army Navy and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Limited.

Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 22, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GAS CHANDELIERS, WALL LAMPS, IRON DOORS, &c., AT THE OLD ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, OPPOSITE TREACHER & Co. FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, handsome glass 1, 3 and 5 lights gas chandeliers, wall lamps, iron doors, &c. The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Hassum Miya Jan Mahomed—

580-1—½ 2 cases Kosmos burner.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 powerful bay Arab, about 14-1½, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach box.
1 bay Arab horse, 8 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 gentleman saddle with bridle.
One han some single-seated office brougham in good order.
1 tonga with new peint and harness.
1 second-hand shigram,
1 new dog cart, fit for 14-2 horse.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE DELHI WHEAT.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Godown, Ryan Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Gopaldass Gungasai—

25 tons white Delhi wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BULFA MERTHYR STEAM COAL.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazgaon, in the Dock Yard of British I. S. N. Company, by order of the concerned, recovered from the wreck of the Boat sank alongside the s. s. Port Melbourne—

About 67 tons Bulfa Merthyr steam coal.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made houshold furniture by John Roberts and others, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and pictures, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong English-built victoria, by Peter and Sons, London, in very good order, with a powerful black waler horse and harness, &c., the property of W. W. SQUIRE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 22, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SOAPS, PERFUMERY, HARMONIUM, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., re Ali Mahomed Khumissa, Cutchi Memon, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting assorted perfumery, soaps, lavendar, eau de cologne, castor oil, vinegar, marrow oil, cosmetic, comfits, tooth powder, brushes, candles, biscuits, small scales, empty boxes, &c.

Also in re Khetsy Waljee, an insolvent—one treasury chest, iron (old and worn out).

Also in re Sorabjee Cowasjee Kumbatta, an Insolvent—101 copies Madhoor Vachan periodicals.

Also by order of the owner—one harmonium.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting silver walla, hasli, and comb, gold mani, watch, copper and brass pots, album with photos, books, old silk sari, cut pieces of cloth, coat, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 22, 1893.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

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PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS

For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.

SOLE MAKERS,

FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,

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THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

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D. P. BATHA & Co.

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NAVIGATING BY CHRONOMETERS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake

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WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE

MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SUPPLY CIGARS as under:—

NAWAB'S No. 1 Sumatra Wrappers	Rs.	29-0	per thousand.
Do. No. 2 do.	"	27-8	do.
BEEGUM'S No. 1 Indian Wrappers	"	16-0	do.
Do. No. 2 do.	"	15-0	do.

OFFICES: 5 Second Line Beach,
Madras.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay, and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.

N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

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PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

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A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

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SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.............................. Rs

Packing and Postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21.

A TELEGRAM to hand this evening from London reports that the Bank of England rate of discount was reduced to-day from 4 to 3½ per cent., which might have been looked for, seeing that the late heavy efflux of Gold has been replaced by some influx, and that the Bank of France has been meeting the American demand for the metal. Reuter quotes Consols unaltered yesterday at 97⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan at 106¾. The market rates of discount were further reduced ⅛ per cent., both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2¼ and 2⅜ per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver declined ½d. per oz. to 34¼d.; Silver 4 per cent., Securities being unchanged at £66; and in New York the metal was 1¼ cent lower, at 74 cents per oz; with demand exchange on London unaltered, at 4·85½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 day's sight remained at 1s. 2 15-16d. French Rentes in Paris were again ¼ per cent. higher at 98¼, *ex coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·26¼.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills yesterday 40 lakhs were offered as usual; but only Rs. 20,000 was allotted to Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3¼d. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week.

Linseed was quoted at 42s. 3d. for 416 lbs. for this and next month's shipment to Dunkirk; and No. 1 Club Wheat at 28s. for 492 lbs., buyers, for the same shipment, to the same port.

Tuesday's sales of Cotton in Liverpool were increased by 3,000 bales, making the total 15,000 bales; and yesterday the market closed steady; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the sales having aggregated 14,000 bales, including 600 East Indians. All spot prices were unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for September-November deliveries and 3-64d. for December-February, the extreme quotations being 4 35-64d., for September, and 4 9-16d., for January-February. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the spot price of Cotton was unchanged at 8½ cents per lb.; but December Futures were 5 points higher, at 8·28 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales; and the fresh arrivals for the present season now compare as follows with those on the two previous years for the same period:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts.	15,000	19,000	21,00
Four days' do. ...	61,000	83,000	148,000
Since 1st instant ...	148,000	228,000	437,000

Locally, we have no news to chronicle this evening, the Banks and Freight, Stock, and Share markets having been closed for a Parsi holiday; and no transactions in Produce have been reported.

Only in the Bengal circle; at Nagpur, in the Oomra circle; and at Bhownugger in the Dhollera circle; did any rain to speak of fall over the Cotton area between last Monday and this morning; and the telegrams received to-day report the crop to be flourishing, the only complaints coming from Beawar, in the Bengal circle, where the plants were slightly injured by drought; and from Nagpur and Barsee, in the Oomra circle, where they were slightly damaged by too much rain. Arrivals were expected early at Dhulia, in the last-named circle.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	456	bales.
Wheat	9,660	cwts.
Linseed	2,207	"
Rapeseed	4,456	"
Castorseed	789	"
Rice	4·019	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Brazil completely suspended in consequence of political troubles.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo, at or about 2 p. m., on the 23rd instant.

Reunion, Mauritius and Madagascar mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden morning 23rd instant,

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban 3 p.m., 23rd instant.

Yemen lines interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st September, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	11	a.m.	20	10
Teheran	21	1	44 p.m.	...	25
Suez	21	3	p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 21st September, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	26	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	45	...	1
" Madras	...	15	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th September, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	83,000	99,000	4,000	1,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	191	215	8	414
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	7,69,042	8,47,420	33,673	16,50,135
Total for 10 weeks	8,57,042	9,46,420	37,673	18,41,135
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	80,002	65,717	5,091	1,30,810
Per mile of Ry do.	130	143	11	284
Total to corresponding date do.	7,47,262	8,44,357	33,328	16,24,947

Increase for the week .... Rs. 60,190
Ditto to date .... " 2,16,188

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 20th September, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·803
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·802
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW, SW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	229
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	5·34
" year	62·96
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 21st September	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 16th September, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,25,201	2,66,201	6,499	3,97,901
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles ..	..	—	..	4,24,56 0

Decrease .... Rs. 26,659

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

THORNHILL—August 27, at Brighton, the wife of Captain J Thornhill, 6th Regiment M I, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RYAN—MAXWELL—August 23, at St Jude's, South Kensington, Henry Whitmore Ryan, younger son of the late Colonel Edward M Ryan, Bengal Staff Corps, to Penelope Maxwell, daughter of Major Thomas Maxwell, Magistrate, Lower Mufolosi, Zululand, Africa.

DEATHS.

RENTON—August 23, at Edinburgh, Major-Genl Robert Renton, late Madras Staff Corps, eldest son of the late R Renton, M D, of Edinburgh.

STOGDON—August 26, at London, William Crampton Stogdon, son of A W Stogdon, Indian Civil Service, aged 24 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAGGS—September 11, at Bilaspur, C P, the wife of C C Craggs, of a son.

MOSS—September 15, at Ootacamund, the wife of S C Moss, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS—September 15, at Ishapore, the wife of Captain C A Muspratt Williams, RA, of a daughter.

RYDER—September 16, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant C H D Ryder, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1893.

THE annual administration report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay forms the opening chapter of a formidable volume of 638 pages, containing the reports of the heads of departments and a great quantity of tabular matter giving the minutest information as to the employment and sanitary condition of the 827,000 inhabitants of the city. In January the new Municipal Buildings were occupied, though not yet quite finished. The last scaffolding has now been removed, and the Munnicipal Corporation can now say like the Emperor Nero when entering his Golden Palace "At last we are properly housed!" The City during the year enjoyed the sufficiency and indeed the superabundance of water secured by the opening of the Tansa Water-Works at the close of the year 1891-92. The completion of the drainage system had been providently delayed until the necessary supply of water to flush the drains was secured. It was not sufficiently realised that the addition of 21,000,000 gallons to the already not inconsiderable water-supply of the City must, in the absence of sufficient drains to carry it off after use, result in the swamping of the existing drains and the overmastering of the hardworking pumps at Worli. This has been the inevitable result, and as Mr. Acworth observes, the addition to the water-supply renders it all the more necessary to push on the sewerage works. Some steps have been taken in this direction after very exhaustive discussion. Last March the Corporation sanctioned the sewerage of Colaba on the Shone system, at a cost of over seven lakhs, and the works will be commenced after the monsoon. Agripada—including the site of the old race-course—Mazagon, and Parel are included in the plans which have been approved, and the necessary funds will be raised by loans to carry out the necessary work in the next three years. Nothing has as yet been done, or even proposed, for the drainage of Malabar Hill, which has a continually increasing population and has no drainage of any kind whatever. This is an omission which cannot be allowed to continue. Parts of Malabar Hill hitherto not built upon are now closely packed with houses, not all of the better class. The village of Walkeshwar contains a close packed population at all times, and when pilgrims visit the holy pool—filled as we all know by a subterranean branch of the far distant Ganges—and the temples around it, the over-crowding is portentous. Obviously the drainage and the proper sanitation of such a frequented quarter cannot afford to wait indefinitely. An unexpected and unfortunate delay has occurred in making the house connections in the first drainage section of the city, which includes a large part of the Native Town. Owing to the determination with which large numbers of householders persisted in choking the pipes with earth, ashes, stones, and sticks, the system practically broke down. A committee of members of the Corporation appointed to devise remedies took a great deal of evidence; pending the drawing up of a report the work is at a standstill. What this means was brought home to the Municipal executive very disagreeably during the riots. The halalkhor service was pretty well stopped for a week, the sweepers being afraid to venture on their rounds. The insanitary condition of large areas of the Native Town and of some parts even of Malabar Hill, became well-nigh intolerable, and threatened to result in a serious epidemic.

Other matters affecting public health were under discussion during the year. Dr. Weir, the experienced and indefatigable Health Officer, has to report that the unfavourable conditions which were anticipated from the beginning of the year were even more serious than was apprehended, and were accompanied by a high mortality. The previous year was one of severe drought throughout the country, which is unfavourable to health. This was followed by a year of maximum barometric pressure, and a high dew point which are always accompanied by an increase of mortality. In addition to these abnormal weather conditions, the vitality of the population was depressed by the wetness of the ground, and the increased pollution of the soil in the undrained districts. Throughout the year there was the enormous increase of the daily water-supply from a little over sixteen million gallons to over twenty-nine million gallons with only a slight increase in the number of drains. The resulting conditions are similar to those prevailing in marshy countries, which give rise to malarial fevers. In more than half the island—including Malabar Hill—there are no drains, and in the other half the drainage is insufficient. The new pumps of vast power which have been erected and are now at work, have done a good deal to remedy this state of things, but there is, and must be, until the drainage system is completed, a large quantity of water which cannot be got to the pumps or to the sea from want of drains, Dr. Weir points out that even the new pumps cannot be expected to rid the subsoil of the superfluous water. The evil is greatly aggravated by the obstruction of the free water-way round the island by the causeways, and embankments at Bandora and Coorla, and the gradually silting up of the estuary which at low-tide is fetid. One evil symptom during the year was that the sewage flowed back into the City, when the rainfall flooded the main drain. This was in some degree due to the fact that the old rain channels and imperfect drains have not been improved or enlarged, in the expectation that they would be superseded by the new drains, which have been postponed from time to time, until the new water-supply was obtained. In some districts sixty gallons of water for each inhabitant are poured in, and none of it can escape. The consequence is that the subsoil is waterlogged. To make matters worse, the water-pipes on each floor of the chawls in which the working classes live encourage free ablutions and the washing of clothes inside the buildings which become saturated and unwholesome. The Health Officer suggests that to save these districts from being poisoned by damp the water-supply should be diminished. Another anomaly is injurious to the general health. Under the law as it stands any space on which a building without open space for light and air has stood, can be again built on without making provision for ventilation or light. There is a great deal of overcrowding in dark and unventilated buildings owing to this cause, and the immense immigration of labourers seeking employment. The strangers succumb in greater number than the acclimatised Bombayites to these insanitary conditions, but even the latter suffer severely. The deaths from fever during the year numbered little short of eight thousand, out of a total of twenty-six thousand five hundred. More than half of the mortality fell upon strangers not born in Bombay. The death ratio was 32·26. It is worth noting that the mortality amongst females is lowest amongst Europeans and Parsees, who live in open dwellings and go freely into the open-air, while it is highest amongst the Mussulman and the Hindu women, who live secluded.

THE Municipal finances gave no ground for anxiety during the year. The opening balance was twenty-nine lakhs and the revenue sixty-five lakhs and sixty thousand rupees, better than the estimate by over seven lakhs. The sanctioned expenditure was seventy-three lakhs, the actual sixty-five lakhs and-a-half; the closing balance thirty lakhs. The increase was derived partly from a pretty equable increment of the property and miscellaneous taxes, and in part to profit on loan and reserve fund investments. There was also a considerable collection of outstandings. On the expenditure side, the actuals in every case exceeded the sanctioned amount. The largest saving of this kind occurred under the head of police, the four lakhs entered in the Budget being reduced by Rs. 36,702, by the Government having fixed Rs. 3,63,345 the three-fourths of the cost of the police establishment, which is to be paid henceforth by the Municipality. An increased contribution for police charges of one lakh five thousand rupees was paid during the year. With a view to meet the additional expenditure necessary to meet the full charges on the Tansa loan, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to extend the terms of repayment of the Vehar Debt so as to liquidate it simultaneously with the Tansa Debt. This operation effects a saving of Rs. 61,200 per annum, which is very welcome to the present and immediately succeeding generation of ratepayers, while it will inflict a merely nominal charge on the future generations, destined to receive the most magnificent system of water-works in the world free of all other debt. The extension of the term for the repayment of part of the Tansa loan effected another present saving of fifty-five thousand rupees per annum. The question of the right of the Municipality to choose its own bankers occupied a good deal of attention. The Government concurred in the view that the right should not be withheld, and an Act to give the necessary powers has been passed by the Legislative Council.

SOME very vexed questions remain over as a legacy for the present, and mayhap, future years. Not the least delicate and important is that of making provision for a cemetery for the Mussulman community who have to bury six thousand of their number every year. The existing burial-grounds are overcrowded, and are besides in the midst of populous localities and constitute a serious danger to the public health This subject is still under consideration. The filling up of the Flats, a large portion of which has now been made available for the sites of mills, made it expedient to obtain from Government nearly two hundred acres of land at Chimboor for the deposit of town sweepings; the difficulty of daily transporting to that site of all the rubbish of the City has yet to be faced. On the other hand some long delayed improvements have advanced another step towards realisation. The land is being bought for the construction of the Falkland Road Overbridge, and the Railway Company will build the bridge when that preliminary is completed. The Frere Road Overbridge, in the construction of which the Municipality, the Port Trust, and the Railway will each bear a share, only awaits the sanction of the Government to be taken in hand. The land purchased three or four years since for the extension of the Victoria Gardens is at length being reclaimed. Unfortunately the well-conceived proposals sanctioned by the Corporation to reserve some of the new frontages, the sale of which might recoup the cost of the land, to residential houses, suitable to such a locality, has been set aside this week by an ill-advised vote of the same Corporation. The improvement in question will thus lose nearly all its value.

SECOND thoughts are proverbially best, and Sir Henry Norman has, no doubt, acted prudently in reconsidering his acceptance of the gilded cares of the Indian Viceroyalty. Even those most cognizant of the exceptional energy and remarkable capacity for grasping affairs and despatching business which characterised that masterful member of Council, have doubted whether even those gifts supplemented by unusual familiarity with the most obstruse problems of Indian administration, doubted the wisdom of subjecting his sixty-eight years to a strain that has taxed the vitality of statesmen in their prime. What seems strange is that he should not have at once declined a task which appears to have daunted many eminent men of little more than half his years. Perhaps he found encouragement in the fact that the Sovereign who rules over the whole Empire, of which India is only a part, is five years his senior, and that the Prime Minister, who astonishes friends and enemies by his untiring energy, is almost old enough to be his father. However that may be, Sir Henry Norman has resolved to leave the task of governing India for the next five years to some other statesman. The question will now be asked on every hand, who will be after all the successor to Lord Lansdowne? The names which were familiar in this connection until the wholly unexpected announcement that the choice had fallen upon Sir Henry Norman, will now again be at the end of every pen, Lord Herschell, Lord Cromer, Lord Brassey, and Lord Carrington. We shall hear of each of these, and perhaps amongst the four the future Viceroy may be found. We must possess our souls in patience. We shall know the secret in good time, for the close of the year is not now far distant.

ONE thing has always struck us in this connection. Our native contemporaries, who dispose beforehand of every appointment, and press the claims of men likely to be over-looked upon by a Government careless and callous of the public weal have overlooked the possibility of securing the nomination to the Viceroyalty of the honourable member for Finsbury. Since there is reason to believe that the Cabinet find it somewhat difficult to induce a member of the House of Lords to accept the Viceroyalty of India why not seek a Viceroy in the Lower House? and amongst the members who sit for English boroughs who is as suitable as the member for India? That honourable gentleman when seconding on Wednesday afternoon a motion to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the economic conditions of the people of India and the financial relations between India and Great Britain, showed very clearly that no such Commission is required, for he knows precisely what is amiss. It is the costliness and the injustice of the Civil Service system. He also showed that he divines the only remedy for that costly injustice—the handing over of the Government of India to the best and most intelligent Natives. It is as simple as A B C. There are many people who doubt whether simultaneous examinations would be successful in differentiating the best and most intelligent Natives of India from those who are only the second best and the less intelligent. But those sceptics would admit that possible by restricting the competition to the Assembled Wisdom of the Nation, the prospect of finding a good and wise man to govern India or any other country would be greatly improved. If the choice should fall on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji or if he like Sir Henry Norman should deem the task too arduous, it should alight on Mr W. S. Caine, the whole Congress Party would be conciliated; there would be no more riots in Bombay or in Kathiawar, or in the North-West; or even in Rangoon. There would be no more deficits; no more fluctuations of exchange; no more opium; no more cakes and ale, for we should all grow virtuous. If no noble Lord will come out to rule India it stands to reason that some member of the House of Commons must be called upon to sacrifice himself on the altar of public duty. Mr. W. S. Caine, who will be in this country in October in advance of the Opium Commission, might be requested by telegraph to take over the keys of office from the present Viceroy in November.

THE Bombay Government yesterday issued a lengthy resolution on the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. The number of suits in courts before village munsiff and the applications to conciliators, is compared for the past three years. In the Poona District they have risen to 14,686, about one thousand more than last year, and about the same as the number of suits in 1890. In the Satara district, there is a slight increase on last year, and a falling off of over one thousand as compared with 1890. At Ahmedabad the numbers are 13,002 as against 12,277 last year, and at Sholapur 9,786, an increase of over a thousand on the two previous years. The totals for the past three years are 47,424; 44,202; and 47,342. The arrears of work has increased, which in the opinion of the Special Judge is due in a great measure to the system of linked courts. A statement given shows the number, value of sales under mortgage bonds and money bonds executed during the past two years. The increase in the year under report is considerable. The totals are, sale deeds, 18,141, with a value of Rs. 23,35,383; the mortgage bonds 52,645, with a value of Rs. 48,67,639; simple bonds, 29,883, with a value of Rs. 17,24,266. The Special Judge, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ranade, is invited by Government to give his opinion as to the objections which appear to be entertained against the registration system, and how far its unpopularity is due to the suspicion as to the probity of the sub-registrars to which expression was given last year. The resolution concludes by saying that certain portions of the report have an obvious bearing upon the opinions expressed by Government to the Home Department of the Government of India, but, for reasons given, the Governor in Council does not consider it necessary to comment, in the light of the fresh statistics furnished by the report under review, on the conclusions arrived at in that letter.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and a common jury, Punjia Parmanand, a muccadum's man, was charged, in three instances, with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine forged bills of lading, knowing at the time that they were forged. The prosecution was instituted by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., who carried goods during the fair season from Bombay to the small Kathiawar ports, namely, Mangarole, Verawal, and Porebunder. The merchants did not themselves go to the company's office, but shipped the goods through the company's muccadum, Wuljee Dharamsey, who employed the accused and another man to collect the goods, get the bills of lading prepared on the company's forms, recover the freight, and ship the goods in the company's steamers. The freights were paid to Chotalal Premjee, the company's agent in Bombay, who took delivery of the goods and made them over to the consignees at the Kathiawar ports. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty, and his lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

MR. G. H. FARRAN, M.A., is appointed Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations, Master and Registrar in Equity and Taxing Officer, High Court, Bombay.

MR. A. K. OLIVER to be Assistant Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer.

THE Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment on his Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 5th instant:—Captain R. St. C. Lecky, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp, and to officiate as Interpreter.

MR. G. C. COX relinquished charge of his appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

MR. C. R. BRENDON will act as Collector of Salt Revenue, vice Mr. C. A. Pogson.

MR. R. T. WINGATE is appointed a Forest settlement Officer for the talukas of Kumta, Ankola, &c.

THE services of Mr. A. Wingate, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

DURING the absence of Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn will act as Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and Mr. H. V. M. Philips as Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 19th inst., was 468, giving a death-rate of 27·14 per annum per thousand as against 31·70 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·30 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 112 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 3, measles; 78, phthisis; 8, cholera; 1, leprosy; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 72, affections of the respiratory organs; 28, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 39 still-born; 47, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 26; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 231; Hindu outcaste, 40; Musalman, 107; Parsee, 14; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 1; European, 2; Chinese, 1. The total number of births was 250 as against 282 the corresponding period of last year, and 290 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR HENRY NORMAN WITHDRAWS HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE VICEROYALTY.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

General Sir Henry Norman has withdrawn his acceptance of the post of Viceroy of India on the ground that his strength is not equal to the arduous task.

LATER.

The comments of the Press on Sir Henry Norman's withdrawal of his acceptance of the post of Viceroy vary.

The *Times* regrets that he did not decline the office originally, but says that the prudence and moral courage of his decision command general respect.

The *Daily News* remarks that the telegraph has materially restricted the independence of the Viceroy, and that there is no longer the same necessity for men of original mind.

DEBATE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20, MIDNIGHT.

The Indian Budget Statement was again presented in the Commons, to-night, by a preliminary discussion on certain motions which were brought forward.

The House rejected without a division the motion of Mr. Alpheus Morton that Indian officials should be allowed the right of appeal to the Home Government regardless of the amount of their salaries.

Mr. Bayley then brought forward a motion for appointing a Royal Commission to enquire into the economic condition of the people of India and the financial relations existing between India and Great Britain.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in seconding the motion, said that British rule had been the salvation of India, but that reforms were necessary, and the financial situation of the country demanded an enquiry. He attacked the costliness and injustice of the Civil Service system and urged the employment of the best and most intelligent Natives to govern India. He quoted the opinion expressed in the Lords that India was unjustly treated regarding the Home Charges, and concluded his speech by saying that the present administration of India was based upon false and unnatural principles.

Sir George Chesney spoke in opposition to the motion.

The Debate was eventually adjourned.

SIR HENRY NORMAN'S WITHDRAWAL.

SIMLA OPINION APPROVES OF THE STEP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

Great surprise is expressed in Simla at Sir Henry Norman's withdrawal, but the general opinion here approves of Sir Henry's action.

THE KABUL MISSION.

THE AMIR'S ARRANGEMENTS FOR ITS SUITABLE RECEPTION.

The Kabul Mission reached Lundi Khana early on the morning of the 20th September, and were met by General Ghulam Haidar, and a large escort of Afghan Cavalry.

The Amir's principal wife has been permitted by the Amir to make preparations for entertaining Sir Mortimer Durand, and party, outside Kabul for one day as guests of her son.

The Amir's eldest son will also receive the members of the Mission at Babar; and another son entertains them at Ahabad.

The Amir's eldest son has been requested to look after the comforts of the Mission.

Special arrangements have been made by the Amir for rapid communication with Peshawar. The reports received are most favourable.

THE MISSION AT DAKKA.

The Mission camp reached Dakka at 1 a.m., on the 12th. The arrangements were excellent and the weather cool. The first escort was composed of 200 men of the 8th Wardaks, 200 cavalry, and 200 infantry. The camp was carefully guarded, and all were most hospitably entertained.

DELHI-BAHAWALPUR SCHEME.

The Government of India are addressing the Secretary of State advocating the construction of this scheme by private enterprise.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Conference is still discussing interchange of rolling-stock on State Railways.

THE TRIBUTARY MAHALS OF ORISSA BILL.

At the Council meeting the Tributary Mahals of Orissa Bill was passed to-day.

The Council is postponed till the 5th October.

MATERIAL FOR WOOD-PAVING.

The question of providing material for wood-paving of large European and American towns is now being considered in the Forest Department.

APPOINTMENT.

Captain C. R. Bond is appointed A.-D.-C. to General Sanford at Meerut.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN JAMRUD AND LUNDI KOTAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 21.

The telegraph line between Jamrud and Lundi Kotal is working very satisfactorily, thus expediting communication with Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy, if rain holds off, will start on the 29th instant, Captain Harbord alone accompanying him.

THE HONOUR AND GLORY MATCH.

Besides the three teams already given as standing at the head of the list in the Honour and Glory Match, the Dehra Station team made 829 points; the Guides, 828 points; and the Hampshire Regiment, 824 points.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

As Lord Lansdowne will not be in Calcutta, according to present arrangements, until the middle of January, possibly longer, now that the question of his successor is again in the air, he will give the Viceroy's Cup for the races.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR RESIDENCY, SEPT. 21.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal started for Simla, at 7-30 a.m. The departure was public, and large crowds assembled at the station. She is accompanied by the Political Agent and several officials and relatives.

Colonel Reynolds, Agent to the Governor-General, paid a short visit to Bhopal before the Begum's departure.

Her Highness the Begum arrived at Gwalior, at 6 p.m. She was received with the usual honors.

POONA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

FIRST RACE.—"The Dealer's Plate."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all Arabs landed after 1st August, 1892. Distance.—Six furlongs. Weight.—Weight for age. Penalties.—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May, 1893, 7lbs. Maidens 10lbs.; galloways allowed 7lbs. extra. Entrance.—Rs. 50, to close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500.

Mr Robert's b a g Manilla, 7st 13lb, Gibbs	1
Messrs Ralli and Graham's g a h Noffil, 9st 7lb, Robinson	2
Captain Fowle's c a h Buttercup, 8st 7lb, H Rider	3
Mr Ali bin Taleb's c a h Hudban, 8st 6lb, Smith	0
Aga Jungi Shah's in g a h Bluebeard, 8st 3lb, Pillaji	0
Mr Cursetji's b a c Sir George, 8st 3lb, Ebrahim	0
Mr H E A W's b a g Columbus, 8st, Pugh	0
Mr S M Allaruckia's b a c Dhani, 6st 4lb, Clemenson	0

After one false start the field was sent away on even terms, Noffil showing out, but at three furlongs Manila went in front and won easily by one and-a-half length. Two lengths between the second and third. Time—1 min. and 25secs.

Betting: 5 to 2 against Dhani; 3 to 1 against Noffil; 4 to 1 against St. George; 7 to 1 on Manila; 8 to 1 on Hudban; and 20 to 1 against the rest.

SECOND RACE.—"The Arab Pony Derby."—Rs. 1,000 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each pony declared to start. For all Arab ponies. Maidens on 1st May, 1893. Distance.—Six furlongs. Weight.—For inches. Penalties.—Winners once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; thrice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Allowance.—Ponies landed after 1st August, 1892, allowed 4 lbs. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 25; 1st July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100.

Mr Beatty's b a p Mooltan, 8st 1lb, Ebrahim	1
Mr Esau Khaliffa's c a p Mudaris, 8st 13lb, Kendall	2
Mr Macpherson's bn a p Magnet, 8st 11lb, Trahan	3
Mr S A W's c a p Zouav, 9st 7lb, Gibbs	0
Mr Hadden's bn a Last Straw, 9st 7lb, Wool	0
Major Milton's g a p Success II, 9st 3lb, Pugh	0
Mr Runjeet's b a p Auzova, 9st 3lb, Bunsingh	0
Mr Cooverji Ardesir's b a p Chinkarra, 8st 13lb, Ryder	0
Captain Fowle's c a p Jamil, 8st 13lb, Robinson	0
Mr Esau Khaliffa's g a p Sir Frank, 8st 12lb, Lutchman	0
Mr S Sulliman's g a p Aziz, 8st 10lb, Smith	0

After a good start Jamil and Last Straw led to the straight. Mudaris and Magnet joined them at the distance. Mooltan got away. Mudaris challenged him but could not come up to him. Time—1 min. and 22 secs. Mooltan won by one length. Two lengths divided the second and third.

Betting: Evens on Success; 2 to 1 against last Straw; 3 to 1 against Mooltan; 4 to 1 against Jamil; 10 to 1 against Zouav; and 20 to 1 against the rest.

THIRD RACE.—"The Poona Derby."—Rs. 1,500 to the winner; and Rs. 500 to the second horse from the fund; with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. The winner to take the whole of the entrances and starting sweepstakes. The third horse to save his entrance and starting sweepstake. For all Arabs. Maidens on 1st May, 1893. Distance.—R. C. and a distance. Weight.—Weight for age. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs extra. Allowances.—Horses landed after 1st August 1892, allowed 4lbs; galloways allowed 7lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 50; 1st July, Rs. 100; 1st September, Rs. 200.

H H Maharaja of Mysore's b a h Child of the Island, 9st 7lb T Kendall	1
H Aga Khan's ch a h Sterling, 9st 3lb, Gibbs	2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Sir Robert, 8st 2lb, Ebrahim	3
H H Aga Khan's g a h St Kildare, 9st 7lb, Oomer	0
Mr S A W's b a h Victor, 9st 3lb, Robinson	0
Mr Macpherson's b a h Claverhouse 9st 3lb, Clemenson	0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's c a h Arrow, 9st 3lb, Smith	0
Hga Junghi Shah's b a h Shabaz, 9st, Pillaji	0
Captain Holdsworth's b a h Speculation, 9st, Pugh	0
Mr Abdoola Faras' b a h Presentiment, 9st, N Mahomed	0
Mr Runjeet's b a geld Mirjok, 9st, Bun Singh	0
Mr Cooverji Ardesir's b a h Toofan, 8st 10lb, H Ryder	0
Mr Hamood Abu Shuba's c a h Mubrookh, 8st 10lb, Ahmed	0
Mr Cooverji Ardesir's b a c Robinhood, 8st 2lb, Wool	0
Mr Robert's ch a h Moslem, 8st 2lb, Trahan	0

Child of the Island lead the whole way round and won easily by two lengths. Sterling began to close in after being fifth at three furlongs, and improved his position from this point, but could not come up in time. Sir Robert was in attendance on Child all the way to the distance where Sterling passed, making a poor third. Time 2 min. and 52 secs.

Betting: 3 to 2 against Speculation; 2 to 1 against Sterling; 3 to 1 against Presentiment long odds against the rest.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Trial Stakes."—Rs. 1,000 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Half entries to second horse. For all horses. Distance—R. C. Weight.—Weight for age and class. Penalties.—Winners once 4 lbs.; twice 7lbs; ofetner 10 lbs. extra. Winners of a race value Rs. 2,000, once 7lbs extra; twice, or of a race value Rs. 5,000, 1 stone in addition. Allowance.—Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 25, 1st July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100. Four horses in bona-fide separate interests to start or only Rs. 500 will be given, Rule 8 also applies.

Captain Ross' ch aus m Shears, 9st 10lb, Owner	1
Maharajah of Pattiala's bk c m Lady Grace, 9st 4lb, Clemenson	2
Major McLaughlin's bn aus h Syntax, 10st 6lb, Trahan	3
Maharajah of Pattiala's ch a h Westminster, 9st 10lb, Ryder	0
Aga Coochick Shah's b aus m Minnihaha, 9st 10lb, Robinson	0
Colonel Prinsep's b w m Perseverance, 8st 7lb, Bun Singh	0

Lady Grace forced her pace to the home turn, where Shears rushed past her, and won in a very easy manner by three lengths. A bad third. Time—2 min. and 43¼ secs.

Betting 4 to 7 on Westminster; 3 to 1 against Lady Grace; 8 to 1 against Shears and Minnihaha; 10 to 1 on Westminster; and 20 to 1 on Perseverance.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Maiden Galloways."—Rs. 750 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each Galloway declared to start. For all Arab Galloways. Maidens on 1st May, 1893. Distance.—One Mile. Weight.—For inches. Penalties.—Winners once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 10 lbs. extra. Allowance.—Galloways landed after 1st August, 1892, allowed 4lbs. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 25; 1st July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100.

Mr Ducat's b a gal Nussoom, 8st 1lb, Robinson	1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's c a gal Bombay, 8st 7lb, Ebrahim	2
Aga Janghi Shah's b a gal Grain, 7st 13lb, Pillaji	3
Mr S A W's g a gal Dholpore, 9st, Kendall	0
Mr Esau Khallifa's b a gal Nesand, 8st 13lb, Gibbs	0
Mr Esau Khallifa's b a gal Budder, 8st 10lb, Lutchman	0
Mr Cooverji Ardesir's b a gal Mizzle, 8st 10lb, Wool	0
Mr Newton's c a gal Perhaps, 8st 8lb, Smith	0
Mr Abdoola Faras' b a gal Bannerol, 8st 7lb, Camad	0

They were sent away to a good start. Budder cut out the work to the three furlongs, where Bombay and Nesand got up to him. Coming round the home turn Bombay assumed the lead, but halfway down the distance Nussoom challenged him and beat him by a length. An indifferent third. Time—1 min. and 55 secs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Budder; 4 to 1 against Nesand and Nussoom; 8 to 1 against Dholpur, Perhaps, and Grain; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

GAEKWARI VATANDARS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BARODA, SEPT. 21.

A telegram has been sent to his Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar, at St. Moritzbad, on the 19th instant, praying for an immediate suspension of the Vatan rules, pending the decision of a petition being submitted.

THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

POONA, SEPT. 21.

Mr. Framjee Dinshawjee Patel visited the Poona Native Institution to-day. He was much pleased with the reception and expressed satisfaction with the welcome verses, recitations, and dialogues gone through by the pupils of the institution. In response to an appeal in aid of the Building Fund of the institution, Mr. Framjee was pleased to assure the manager that he would take it into his consideration.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this evening.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 21.

The Orient Line mail steamer Ormuz from Australia arrived.

The French mail steamer Sydney from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Steady. Surat steady.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	34¼

WEST OF INDIA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

The Twentieth Annual Exhibition of this Society was opened to-day by H. E. the Governor, a large number of ladies and gentlemen being present.

The following is the list of prize Winners:—

PRIZES AWARDED.

H. E. the Governor's Prize.—For the best original picture in the exhibition, by an Amateur Artist. Open to any class of subject or medium. No. 203 study of shipping, No. 206 sketch from nature, No. 220 study of Foliage, No. 221 Breakers and No. 227 Sunset after Rain—Capt. Bythell.

H. E. Lady Harris Prize.—For the best Landscape in water-colours, Indian subject. Surveying in the Chol. Col. Holdich, R. E.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Prizes.—For the best Landscape in Oils or water-colours by an Officer of the Army serving in the Bombay Presidency. No. 83 "On the Marchs," Captain H. Chance, R. A. For the best drawing for a private soldier of Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry, serving with European Troops, Bombay Army. No. 148 Sergt. C. H. Knight Q. M. G's Dept do. do. serving with Native Troops, Bombay Army. No competition.

The Hon'ble Messrs. Birdwood and Trevor's Prize.—For the best Landscape in Oils, Indian subject. No. 38 "Myra Point" Mr. E. B. Carroll.

Mr. G. W. Vidal's Prize.—For the best original flower painting in Oils. No. 101, Wild Flowers" Miss McDowell.

Mr. E. C. Ozanne's Prize.—For the best Figure painting in Oils. No. 48 "The Watched Kettle" Mrs G. Bruce.

Mr. F. L. Charles' Prize.—For the best Figure painting in water colours. No. 335 Tannicatch, Mrs. G. Bruce.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth's Prize.—For the best original flower painting in water colours. No: 315 "Ripening Fruit"—Mrs. Brackenbury.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda's Prizes.—For the best copy in oils, water-colours or chalk from a painting engraving, or photograph. No. 102. view in Devonshire (copy) Mrs. J. G. Douring. For the best Photograph (figure or group.) No. 416 Major Macpherson Portrait Shikari with brick. For the best specimen of Indian Carving in wood; not awarded. For the best specimen metal work; not awarded. For the best specimen gold or silver work.

Brigadier General Gatacre's Prize.—For the best drawing by Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Army, not awarded.

Mr. W. H. Crowe's Prize.—For the best picture of animal life in oils or water colours. No. 262 "A carriage and pair." Mrs. Jointlett.

Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestomji's Prizes—For the best picture in oils or water colours by a native of India. professional or amateur. No. 9 Portrait of 'self' Mr. Pestonji Bomonji. For the second best picture in oils or water colours by a native of India. professional or amateur. No. 116. "At worship." D. K. Mathre.

Mr. J. F. Fleet's Prize—For the best study of a head from life by a Lady. No. 110 Study of a head. Mrs. Barber.

Colonel Hutchinson's Prize.—For the best original picture by a boy or girl. (under 17 years of age) (open to any class of subject and any medium) not decided.

H. E. Lady Harris' Prize, (for Children).—For the best chalk or pencil picture. (Prize, No. 21 will be reserved for an oil or water colour painting) not decided.

Mr. A. G. Hudson's Prize—For the best sketch in oils by a lady No. 34—The Fariah Bagh, Ahmednagar Mrs. A. P. Williams.

Surgeon General W. M. Webbs Prize—For the best monochrome in any medium—No 492 Captain E. A. P. Hebday.

H. H. the Aga Khan's Prize—For the best set of four photographs (two portraits and two landscapes) entirely the work of exhibitors, (open to professionals and Amateurs, trained in India. Nos. 438, 448, 447, 485 Mrs. Pollard. For the second best set of four potbographs (two portraits and two landscapes) entirely the work of exhibitors, (open to amateurs wherever trained.) Nos. 458, 459, 464, 469 Mr. Ebden, C.S.

The Society's Prizes—For the best series of four landscape sketches in oils, bona fide from nature, size not less than eight inches by twelve inches. Nos. 122, 123, 124, 127, Mrs. Vidal. For the best series of four landscape sketches in water colours, bona fide from nature, size not less than eight inches by twelve inches Nos. 348, 350, 360, 376, Major H. H. Hart, R.E.

For the best painting from still life (fruit, flowers, game, &c. No. 77 Miss Cama. For the best photograph, (landscape), No. 406 Mr. R. N. Mant The Brooke Khanalal..

Photographs must be solely and entirely the work of the exhibitor throughout and be accompanied by a certificate to that effect.

The following were honourably mentioned:—Nos. 92 95, 96, 113, 117, 149, 157, 205, 206, 209, 210, 222, 225, 228, 242, 267, 279, 280, 294, 297, 327, 328, 332, 343, 401, 421, 446, and 479.

The following were commended:—15, 16, 18, 28, 41, 56, 61, 74, 91, 101, 109, 229, 247, 283, 290, 310 311, 314, 321, 354, 367, 370, 385, 342, 424, 431, 449, 477, and 'a good joke' by Dr. Newland.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. G. S. NORRISS, Staff Corps, has been granted one year's leave.

CAPT. P. HOLLAND, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted six weeks' leave.

CAPT. S. H. PELLY, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three months' leave.

CAPT. W. A. M. WILSON, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three month's leave.

LIEUT. M. A. H. BUDD, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three months' leave.

CAPTAIN C. H. KILNER, Royal Artillery, joins thes 46th Field Battery, on probation.

CAPTAIN A. WALKER, West Yorkshire Regiment, proceeds home for duty at the Depot.

LIEUT. COL. H. A. VINCENT, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted thirty-seven days' leave.

CAPTAIN W. BROMILOW, Dublin Fusiliers, remains at home on extended leave to 3rd December next.

CAPTAIN S. P. CHAPMAN, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Madras to the Bombay command.

LIEUTENANT F. D. GRANT, 6th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to the Accounts Department, on probation.

LIEUTENANT C. MITCHELL-INNES, Leinster Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Simla Volunteers, *vice* Hayden, vacated.

CAPT. S. W. CUFFE, Commdnder, Bombay Light Horse is appointed Honorary A.-C.-C., on his Excellency the Governor's' personal Staff.

CAPTAIN F. A. HAYDEN, West Riding Regiment, proceeds home to rejoin his regiment, on vacating his appointment as Adjutant of the Simla Volunteers on 1st proximo.

LIEUTENANT R. E. GREER, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Bombay Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Meerut command.

THE following Lieutenants in the Staff Corps are promoted to be Captains:—Claud W. Jacob, P. A. Smurthwaite, Charles J. Melliss, C. C. McDowal Birdwood, G. A. Brownrigg, C. M. Crawford, and H. D. Duncan

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the grant of a wound pension of £70 per annum to Lieutenant F. J. Nelson, I. S. C., 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, renewable from year to year according to the reports of a Military Medical Board, with effect from the 14th April, 1893.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant L. C. Maclachlan, to be Adjutant. Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Major J. C. Tyler, Royal Engineers, to be Superintendent of Instruction. 32nd Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon-Captain E. Jennings, to medical charge of Regiment. 1-4th Gurkhas.—Surgeon-Major Griffiths, from 3rd Bengal Infantry, to medical charge of Regiment. 10th Bengal Infantry.—Captain H. F. T. Macartney, from 11th Bengal Lancers, to be Wing Officer. 39th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant M. B. Roberts, to be Adjutant.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Lieutenant O. G. Gunning, 35th Sikhs, privilege leave to 31 October next. Lieutenant d'A. C. Brownlow, 21st Punjab Infantry; Captain S. D. Gordon, 19th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant W. L. R. Ainesbury, 6th Bengal Infantry; Colonel W. A. Lawrence, 17th Bengal Cavalry, for 12 months to England; and Lieutenant E. St. A. Wake, 10th Bengal Lancers, for 7 months, all on private affairs. Captain C. L. M. Rich, Corps of Guides, to England for 12 months; and Surgeon-Captain W. Kelly, Medical Staff, for 6 months on medical certificate.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.	
10 p.m.	78·9
THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 21.	
6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	82·9
4 p.m.	82·9

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SHORT time back the *Pioneer* drew attention to the manner in which British soldiers in India had been made to pay for their "necessaries" at the official rate of exchange, instead of at par, being thus mulcted of small sums which might well have been allowed to them. The case is rather worse than at first stated, for it appears that they have been surcharged on the first quarter of the financial year during which they enjoyed their old privilege. They have thus actually had to refund money paid them, which has accentuated their grievance. Cannot Government show a little generosity in this petty matter? Parliament surely never intended, when granting what was supposed to be a free kit, that the men should be indirectly made to pay for a portion of it. This is what this enhancement of the price of "necessaries" really comes to, however it may be disguised.

ON the night of the 11th instant a determined attempt was made to upset a train on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Aligarh branch, at mile 431, near the canal bridge, close to Rajghat station. As the up train passed the spot about 7-30 p.m., the driver felt a shock and thought he had run over some thing, and on meeting the down train at the next station, Dibai, warned the driver and guard to look out when approaching the spot. Fortunately this was done, when it was found that there was a massive cast-iron pot sleeper on the rail. The up train had broken up one of a similar description when passing. No damage was done beyond a detention of twenty minutes, while the obstruction was removed. The Government Railway Police were at once informed, and they are engaged in making inquiries, which it is hoped will bring the miscreants who perpetrated this dastardly crime to justice.

MR. W. C. HICKIE, Government Examiner of Accounts, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.

EXTRAORDINARY rainfall is reported from Mount Abu, where in four days forty-two inches of rain were registered. Fifteen inches fell in one day.

LALL KAWAL NARAIN SING, a feudatory Chief of Khairagarh State, in the Central Provinces, has given Rs. 20,000 to the Dufferin Fund for the construction of a female hospital.

IT is not known yet whether Colonel Manderson, Military Works Department, intends returning to India in November. If he has such an intention, he will be posted to Poona, Colonel Arnot remaining at head-quarters in Simla.

THE recommendations of the Committee on the subject of native cavalry lines are now being considered by the Government of India in the Military Department. They involve loans to regiments of about seven lakhs, but as 4 per cent. will be paid on this sum, there should be no difficulty experienced in providing it.

THE Kabul Mission will cover the distance between Lundi Kotal and Kabul in eleven marches, the halting places being Dakka, Basaul, Girdikas, Bauli (near Jellalabad), Nimla, Sarkpul (near Gandamak), Jagdalak, Barikale, Smoochmullanamaz (near Lataband), Kotal and Butkhak. Sir Mortimer Durand thus arrives on October 1st.

So far as the public in India has been informed, it was intended that the Opium Commission should finish its investigations by next spring. In the English papers by the mail, however, there appears what purports to be an official intimation to the effect that "it is doubted whether one cold weather will suffice to terminate the inquiry in India:" and that "it is just possible that the Commission may visit China to take the evidence of some of the smokers of Indian Opium." If this last absurdity is really contemplated, says the *Pioneer*, it is to be hoped some member of Parliament will have the common sense to ask who is to pay the piper. On the principles which are deemed equitable for India, the Pekin Government would be called on to pay half the expenses of the Commission; but it is doubtful whether the Chancellor of the Celestial Exchequer would consider the bargain good. At all events, it would be too monstrous to saddle the Indian Exchequer with the smallest fraction of the expenses of a Commission roaming on a wild goose chase throughout China.

THE infant who has just made his appearance at Holkham is Lord Leicester's eighteenth child. The present Lady Leicester, a sister of the Duchess of Westminister, married Lord Leicester in 1875. There are fifty years of difference in age between Lord Leicester's eldest child, Lady Powerscourt, and the young gentleman who made his appearance a short time ago.

AN interesting interview is reported in the *Sketch* with Sir Richard Temple, on the subject of his drawings. The interviewer is evidently not hypercritical or enthusiatic over the merits of Sir R. Temple's sketch-books. Sir Richard himself commenting self-complacently when turning over the leaves of illustrations of the olive groves of Palestine Greek battlefields, Norwegian fiords, the Carpathians the Pyrenees, Niagara, Colorado, Constantinople, Cairo, etc. Sir Richard mentioned his indebtedness to the works of Ruskin and the hints of Lord Napier and of Sir Peter Lumsden, Sir Michael Biddulph and other colleagues in the public service. Sir R. Temple is taking notes of Parliamentary life character with studies of Gladstone, Salisbury, Chamberlain, Balfour, Parnell and others for publication after his death.

IMPORTANT news, if true, reaches the Lahore paper from Gilgit, *via* Bajaur, to the effect that the merchants who were bringing horses as usual for the Indian market, to the number of 6,000 or 7,000, have been refused a pass by the Russian Governor of Yarkand, except on the condition that they take a load of wheat three times to Karakul. They agreed, and are now complying with the Governor's wishes. This, our correspondent says, shows that there is a probability of fighting between China and Russia. But, as the same news letter says that the Russians are also collecting provisions at Murghabi, which is being brought from Kolab, Hissar, Birjiwan, Sherabad, Marghilan and Kokand, their preparations may have another object of more immediate interest to the Amir and the Government of India.

A SMALL demand for Eucalyptus leaves for cleaning locomotive boilers continues to exist in the North-West Provinces. Last year the Saharunpur Botanical Gardens supplied forty-six maunds, while the Lucknow gardens were indented upon to the extent of sixty-three maunds for various railways. Whether or not, therefore, the treatment eventually proves to be a successful solution of this much discussed difficulty, it would seem to be still considered sufficiently promising to be worth experiment.

THE Vernacular papers in Bengal generally support the proposal for the abolition of the India Council. This is one of the few questions, writes a contemporary, upon which Anglo Indians and natives generally are likely to be unanimous—for the Council as it exists is certainly not worth its cost to the Indian taxpayer.

THE Indian Commissariat officers are, says a telegram to an Australian paper, arranging to supply the Indian army with Australian frozen meat. The Queensland Government is assisting the industry, and large companies are being formed. Several shipowners are taking shares.

MR. MAHADEVA IYER, Vakil, appeared before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shephard, High Court Madras, in a case wherein a review was sought of a judgment delivered by a Divisional Bench in an appeal. Their Lordships, in dismissing the petition, deprecated in strong terms the practice sometimes obtaining, wherein one Vakil appears and argues in the appeal and another totally ignorant of what had been advanced in the appeal, appears in the review petition and invariably urges a review on the ground that certain points material to the case had not been put forward and argued in the appeal. Their Lordships expressed themselves dissatisfied with this system of procedure, as it was practically hoodwinking the Court.

THE Government of India Departments have been informed by the Financial Secretariat, that the exchange compensation allowance rules are outside the Civil Service Regulations, and that applications for the allowance, where there is doubt as to the "domicile" question, must be referred to it for consideration and orders. This will cause the hearts of many to sink: says the Lahore paper, for if there is one thing which, more than another, has no bowels of mercy, it is the Financial Department. The Government Secretariats are now fixing their dates for closing at Simla. The Public Works Department closes on the 11th November.

UNDER the heading of "The Financial Muddle," the *Madras Mail* of the 19th says: Yesterday, the air was full of "Treasury Bills" as a medium of keeping the Secretary of State for India afloat till he could find a safe footing in his Exchange manipulations. We were beginning to indulge the hope that the authorities were going to extricate themselves from the sea of muddle in which they had become involved by adopting a course which had been largely recommended, and which would have undoubtedly enabled them in time to bring Council Bills into the market at a good rate of exchange. But even the London *Times* seemed to have got hold of the wrong end of the stick, or attached too much importance to a report which appears to be without foundation, for the rumour which was generally current in London on Saturday, developed yesterday into an altogether different mode of finance, scarcely intelligible even in financial circles. "It has been ascertained now that the India Office is receiving a certain amount of Debentures which were declined in 1891. The amount depends on the sale of Council Drafts Only a small amount has been issued up to the present, but nothing like an issue of five millions is contemplated." So runs the latest news; but what does it mean? The Budget of 1891 provided for sterling loan of £2,600,000 of which £1,386,000 was to repay 3½ per cent. Debentures falling due. The remainder of the Debentures falling due were renewed at 3¼. Are we to understand that the £1,386,000 3½ paid off on the 16th August, 1891, are to be reissued? This seems to us a very clumsy mode of providing ways and means, and the only advantage it has is, that it indicates the desire to appear to make no new borrowings but simply to take back with one hand what in 1891 was given with the other. But this can only be intended as a blind, because it must be remembered that in that year a new 3 per cent., loan was raised to pay off the 3½ per cent., and if those Debentures are renewed they are *de facto* fresh borrowings. The amount is too small and can make no impression on the market. The Secretary of State should act boldly and not play at finance, for puny efforts like these do not impose confidence. We want a strong and active policy and no attempt at makeshifts will meet the exigencies of the situation.

ALONE among the local administrations in India, Bombay refuses to send its forests rangers to be trained in the central institution at Dehra Dun, writes the *Englishman*. Their education at present is entrusted to the Poona College of Science, where the limited number of the special class of forest candidates has hitherto made it impossible to afford them the advantage of the same opportunities of practical work as are provided in the larger establishment at Dehra. The arrangement worked well enough under the old organization, when the rangers were poorly paid, and not expected to possess any very high standard of professional knowledge, but with the enhanced emoluments and responsibilities conferred by the pending re-organization scheme, the scope of the special training afforded by the Poona College of Science, will have to be considerably enlarged if the qualifications, demanded in the other provinces, are to be maintained in Bombay. A beginning is shortly to be made in the appointment of one of the Imperial forest officers to be a full time Professor of Forestry at Poona, and further extension along practical lines will no doubt follow to keep pace with the increased requirements. The development of the Dehra College has been so successful that Poona might do much worse than adopt a similar curriculum. Otherwise it will not be long before Dehra is recognized as the only thoroughly equipped centre for the training of professional foresters in India.

THE Paris police on duty in the avenues of the Champs Elysees behind the Palais de l'Industrie saw a score of pretty girls arrive on the spot the other morning. After a few minutes' conversation among themselves, they formed a circle round one of the trees and proceeded to divest themselves of a part of their garments, keeping on only short petticoats and loose jackets. The police were shocked, and were about to arrest them, when a cart laden with bicycles came on the scene. Each girl took one of them and mounted it. It was discovered that the fair creatures in question were simply exercising themselves in view of appearing at the Folies-Dramatiques, in a piece in which the bicycle will play a leading part.

THE present month is an important one in the growth of the French Navy. In addition to the cruiser Suchet, which took the water on August 10, the torpedo-catcher D'Iberville will be launched at Saint Nazarie to-day, and also the sea going torpedo boat Lansquenet at the Oriolle Yard at Nantes. Next week the first-class battle-ship, the Charles Martel, will be launched at Brest. On the other hand, disaster has attended the stream trials of the battleship Magenta. She left Toulon on August 17 for a twenty hours' trial, but during the afternoon an explosion occurred, and a vast volume of steam invaded the engine-room, eight men being scalded, three of them seriously. The progress of the Magenta has been very slow. She was laid down in January 1883, and launched in 1890. Her engines, of 12,000 horse-power, have been furnished by the Creusot works. The anticipated speed with forced draught was 17 knots only, but, according to the latest reports, she had not exceeded 16·205 knots. The Marine deFrance gives a very poor account of her stability. Recently, we read, the members of the committee appointed to supervise the trials were lunching below, when all at once the ship heeled violently to starboard, and a great breakage of pottery occured. Everyone rushed on deck to find that the heeling had been caused merely by the helm being suddenly put over five degrees. The speed was 14 knots at the time, and the Marine de France asks what would have happened at 16 knots with 25 degrees of helm instead of 5.

A MILLIONAIRE in Germany is a far different personage than the millionaire in England. This plutocratic dignity in Germany is attained by the ownership of an income of a million marks (shillings), not of a million pounds. Hamburg, to judge by the figures on taxes in the report of the Statistical Bureau, must enjoy a larger number of such millionaires than any other city in Germany. In 1887 there were 162 Hamburgers who were taxed as the confessed owners of a million a year, the biggest man amongst the company possessing more than thirty millions a year. So rapidly has the wealth of Hamburg increased, and, doubtless, also its poverty, that in 1891 no fewer than 319 of its inhabitants paid an incometax upon a yearly income of a million marks and above.

THERE is a singular legend in the family of the new Earl of Derby, who recently took his seat in the Upper House for the first time—a legend the memory of which is still preserved in the crest borne by the Stanleys, an eagle brooding over its nest in which lies a child. Sir Thomas Latham, so the tale goes, the original owner of Knowsley—which the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen are about to visit before leaving for Canada, from which Lord Derby has only just returned—was much exercised in his mind at the prospect of dying chidless. One day, when walking in the grounds, the wail of an infant reached the ears of Sir Thomas and his lady. On tracing the cries to their source, it was discovered that they came from an eagle's nest perched high up in one of the great trees of the forest; on one of the retainers being sent up to reconnoitre a little baby girl was discovered in the nest uninjured, and cleverly carried there by an eagle. On the spot Sir Thomas adopted the infant, which became heiress to his estates, and by her marriage with the illustrious Sir John Stanley (says *The Sun* may be said to have founded the fortunes of the present noble house of which Lord Derby is the head. Coin collectors value among their curiosities such penny pieces specially coined in the past for use in the Isle of Man—once owned by the Stanleys, as all readers of "Peveril of the Peak" will remember—the reverse of which bear, charged, the Derby crest of the eagle and child.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FIRST TIE; SECOND ROUND.

INTEREST was keenly excited yesterday evening to see how the Rangers would shape against the Worcesters from Kamptee, whose reputation was so prodigious, that it frightened the Lancashire Fusiliers from Poona into scratching.

The Worcesters, with Fagan as three-quater are probably the strongest military team that ever entered in a tournament. He was the best boy out of Sandhurst, and has never, as far as we know, made a mistake. With Calvert and Bough he was well supported, and though Bough had no speed, he was a splendid man at the passing game, and kept his head throughout. The Rangers were outplayed and outclassed, and their back division went all to pieces before the game was well on.

The Worcesters showed immense superiority in passing, and Corporal Bough never once missed a single catch that was sent to him.

The Rangers kicked off, but the Worcester forwards immediately set to work, and tackling in great style, gained ground inch by inch, till they beat back the Rangers to their quarters and claimed a five yards' scrimmage. The ball was brought out by Bough who passed to Fagan, and the latter made a most magnificent sprint, but was collared just before he reached the touch-line by Kirkbride. Bough then got hold of the ball, and, eluding his opponents, rushed in, but was beaten on to the ropes by the younger Waller. It was a great save, and Waller deserves all the credit that he got from the crowd for playing so well. After this, the game became very open. There were good runs on both sides, and Kelly and Fagan specially distinguished themselves. But it was in the scrimmages that the weight of the Worcesters told. The Rangers were beaten back despite all the efforts of Reed and Waller. Play was contined, for ten minutes at least in the Rangers' half, and Fagan, with a magnificent sprint, touched down. Shaw took the kick, but it fell short by about two yards. The Rangers then buckled to, and Kelly and young Waller shifted the *venue* to the Worcester's half. But the relief was only temporary. Fagan, Bough, and Calvert, by the most magnificent passing ever seen in India, beat back the Rangers, and Fagan ran in and got a splendid try. Shaw took the kick, but allowing too much for the little wind blowing, dropped short by a few feet. The Worcesters, however, were not to be denied, and Fagan made a sprint of over seventy-five yards and touched down, just before the whistle piped the cessation of hostilities. It was the finest bit of play in the whole game, and Fagan certainly deserved the enthusiastic applause that he received. The try was easily converted into a goal. In the second half the Rangers played up, and Tommy Reed, despite his broken head, sprinted in great form. He had, however, no support, and the Worcesters pressed the Rangers right throughout the half, Bough, Fagan, and Calvert playing together carried the ball without a mistake into the Rangers' quarters. Hovell, the Worcester captain, then had a rare try, running in from twenty-five yards, and breaking down a very fierce opposition. The kick was attempted by Shaw, but went wide of the mark. After this, the fun grew furious, but the Rangers had rather the better of it and forced their opponents to give way till Calvert collared the ball and made a great run in, touching down at a very easy angle. Bough, who took the kick, scored with little effort.

The Worcesters then showed to great advantage by their wonderful passing. Fagan and Bough, particularly distinguished themselves and forced the game. The Rangers had to give ground, and before time was called, Bough ran in, and secured a try. Shaw bungled the kick, and the game ended by the Worcesters winning by 18 points to nil.

For the Rangers, Kelly and Fido played an excellent game, but were not supported. A more open and clever game has never been played on the Cooperage, and the side that lost is by no means disgraced.

The following are the names of the teams:—

RANGERS.	WORCESTERS.
Back	Back
J S Kirkbride	Pte Shaw
¾ Backs	¾ Backs
T Reed	Lieut Fagan
J Waller (capt)	Lieut Calvert
H Winckler	Corpl Bough
F Waller	½ Backs
½ Backs	Lieut Stuart
G Kelly	Pte Walters
W Owen	Forwards
Forwards	Lieut Carey
J E P White	Lieut Caley
H Fido	Capt Hovell
E Good	Pte Grainger
J W Roberts	Pte Coles
H Peters	Lce-Corpl Newell
W Sell	Lce-Corpl Ward
F Brewin	Pte Wall
H J Illsley	Pte Ward
Won by	by 2 goals 4 tries = 18 points
	to 0 goals 0 tries = 0 points

THERE are the clearest signs that the proposed appointment of Colonel Bissett to be Director-General of Railways has caused the liveliest dissatisfaction and consternation in the ranks of the P. W. D., writes the *Pioneer*. This has been evidenced by the letters on the subject, which have appeared in our correspondence columns. But though these letters indicate vividly enough the strong sense of injustice which prevails, we believe that they by no means indicate how widespread is the dissatisfaction produced. The announcement comes just at a time when the Government of India, which had deliberately pledged itself to treat the Department in a sympathetic and liberal spirit, was supposed to be strongly championing its claims with the Secretary of State. It was at the very moment, therefore, of reviving hope and confidence that the Department received this fresh wound in the house of its supposed friends. The dissatisfaction expressed in our correspondence columns has not been a vague protest against an undefined wrong. It has been clearly shown that the pecuniary loss to the Department from the proposed appointment is a very large one. The details have been fully set forth. The disappointment of the first expectations of individual officers and the additional obstacle in the way of promotion, already injuriously blocked, have been clearly indicated. The case has been so forcibly presented that officers of all grades, who might have added their voices against the recognised injustice, have stood silent to see how this clear statement would be received. There has been no sign that it has been listened to. One voice indeed has been raised on the other side. The *nom de plume* adopted by this correspondent, indicates that he belongs to the Department. But there are strange fallacies in his letter. He takes for granted that the Government has been "advised in this instance by the distinguished Civil Engineer now at the head of the Department"—a pure assumption. It is not possible for him any more than for others, to know whether this is so or not. It is hardly safe to assume that an appointment has been advised by a particular officer, and then to conclude that the nominee is exceptionally "fitted either by ability or experience, or possibly by both, for the post." It would be safer to assume that in making an appointment manifestly injurious to the Department, the Government had not acted on the advice of those who understand and seek to secure its best interests. Another fallacy in this letter is to try to minimise the pecuniary loss by affecting to regard it as distributed among all the officers of the Department. This is disingenuous. The loss will be borne only by the fifteen officers, who will actually draw less pay in consequence of this appointment. But while officers at the top of the grades throughout the Department alone will suffer direct pecuniary loss, all officers will share with them the disappointment of seeing promotion blocked, and the disgust of seeing the fair promise of Government followed by acts which indicates such utter disregard of their interests. Finally, the injury in question is unnecessary. It is no personal feeling against Colonel Bisset that has prompted both Royal and Civil Engineers to protest against his return to the Department. But it is manifestly absurd to pretend that there is not at present in the Department any officer as fit as he to hold the post which it is proposed to offer him—a post which is a prize to the officers of the Department, though no gain to Colonel Bissett. It is a deep sense of the unwisdom and injustice of this proposed appointment that has called forth the protests of both classes of officers and enlisted for them the sympathy of outsiders. It may be hoped that it is not yet too late to reconsider this decision.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

The following resolutions are passed on the annual and periodical reports of the police administration in the Town and Island of Bombay. From Statement A, Parts I and II, attached to the Annual Report on the Bombay City Police, it appears that 20,531 cognizable and 9,189 non-cognizable cases were reported to the Police or instituted during the year 1892, as against 17,893 cognizable and 8,440 non-cognizable cases in the previous year. The total number of persons appearing in Court, whether in cognizable or non-cognizable cases, was 30,698, as compared with 29,045 in 1891 and 28,353 in 1890. The variations in the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code were unimportant; but the number of offences against special Acts, and Police Acts present remarkable fluctuations. Thus, while the number of cases under the "Public Conveyance" and the "Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" Acts rose from 3,540 and 828, respectively, to 4,682 and 3,079, those against the Police Acts and those headed "Drunkenness" under Act XLVIII of 1860 declined from 6,156 and 2,551 to 5,570 and 2,410, respectively. The number of cases of possession of stolen property (under Section 35 of Act XIII of 1856) increased from 206 to 381. The explanation of the extraordinary increased in the number of cases under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, furnished in paragraph 9 of the Report, is, that of the 6,156 cases returned as under the "Police Acts" in 1891, no fewer than 3,771 were really cases under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. The number of cases properly falling under the Police Acts in that year was only 3,213. It appears, therefore, that there was an increase of 2,357 cases under the Police Acts. This considerable increase is attributed to more frequent complaints by the public of petty offences, such as street obstructions, &c, and to greater attention on the part of the Police to such complaints. If this is the correct explanation, it would seem that there must have been some laxity on the part of the Police in previous years. The Commissioner of Police should however report whether paragraph 9 has been correctly understood or not, and supply a more detailed explanation of the nature of offences constituting the increase. It is satisfactory to note that the number of gambling cases decreased from 254 to 238.

Turning to serious crime, the number of murders was eight, as compared with nine in 1891. There were only two attempts to commit murder and culpable homicide, as against five in the preceding year. The Police, however, were less successful in bringing the murderers to justice than in the previous year; and in only two of the murder cases were convictions obtained.

With regard to the general success of the Police, it is observed that, of the Police cases investigated no fewer than 89·63 per cent. and of the cases decided by the Courts no fewer than 95·49 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction. These figures are satisfactory and show an improvement on the figures of the previous year. Taking the offences under classes I to V, this improvement is still observable. The chief increase in cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code was in the number of offences against property. A similar increase was noticed in last year's report, and as the growth of crime of this nature is still reported to be chiefly confined to Mahim and other outlying suburbs, the pressing need for the location of larger numbers of Police in those neighbourhoods becomes more and more evident. When the reorganization scheme is introduced the Commissioner of Police will no doubt bear in mind, when deciding on the distribution of his force, the need which has annually been brought to notice of strengthening the Police in the suburbs so far as the larger force will enable him to do so with due regard to the safety of the other portions of the city.

The total value of property stolen increased, as might be expected from the increase in the number of offencies against property, from Rs. 2,29,616 to Rs. 3,02,788, and it is only in the recovery of property that the City Police failed in 1892 to attain better success than in the preceding year. The Governor in Council observes that only one paragraph of three lines is devoted to a description of the property stolen and recovered. It would, however, be interesting to know, if possible, some details regarding the more important thefts which occurred during the year. The information afforded in paragraph 20 of the report simply gives the total of columns 43, 44 and 45 of Statement A. Part I. The report should, in future, and where any interesting cases have occurred, amplify the statistical information appearing in the tables attached to it.

From Statement A, Part I, column 27, and from Part II, column 11, it would appear that, as shown in paragraph 1 above, the total number of persons appearing in Court on account of both cognizable and non-cognizable cases was 30,698 and not 30,925 as shown in the table in paragraph 33 of the report. Of the 7,649 persons appearing before the Courts in connection with non-cognizable offences only 2,888 were convicted. This result has, however, little or no bearing on the working of the Police, since it is only in a few cases that the Police may have been employed for investigation and the success or otherwise of their efforts in such cases is not separately recorded.

In paragraph 36 of the report the Coroner is reported to have held 409 inquests, of which the verdict in 12 cases was one of homicide. In the statement attached to the report only 8 cases of murder and one of culpable homicide are reported, and no details of the remaining 3 cases in which the Coroner's jury found a verdict of homicide are forthcoming.

The conduct of the City Police force appears to have been quite satisfactory during the year under review, though, concurrently with a decrease in the total number of rewards of all kinds from 465 to 337, there was an increase of one in the number of men punished. The Governor in Council fully sympathizes with Colonel Wilson in the remarks made by him with reference to the serious increase in the percentage of admissions to hospital attributed to exposure and extra work, and the inference drawn from this fact, together with the continued increase of offences against property committed in the outlying portions of the city, only confirms the view expressed in reviewing the City Police report last year as to the urgent necessity for an increase of the Police force. At the same time it must be noted that the year 1892 was an unusually unhealthy one for all classes of the community, and an increase in the number of admissions to hospital may perhaps have been partly due to this circumstance.

The Governor in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of Colonel Wilson's efforts, ably seconded as they were by Mr. Gell, towards the maintenance of the efficiency of the force, and of Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Abdul Ali's valuable services in the Detective Branch. The Governor in Council is glad also to notice that Superintendents Grummy, Sweney, Brewin, Macdermott and Ingram have maintained their good reputation, and that the Inspectors mentioned in paragraph 53 of the report continued satisfactorily to discharge their arduous duties.

A GRUESOME and revolting performance was given at the Chicago Exhibition on the 18th inst. The Quaghahi Indians, who give daily performances in the Fair grounds in what is known as the "Cavern of the Cliff," did a sun dance, at the end of which two young "bucks" of the tribe, "Two-Bites" and "Joe Strongback," were received into the brotherhood of braves. After the wild antics of the dance were over, Two Bites and Strongback retired to a corner and took off their shirts. Half-a-dozen of the tribe crowded round them, while the others began a monotonous chant, interrupted at times by a peculiar low wailing cry, accompanied by the dull beat of an Indian drum. George Hunt, the Indian interpreter, then produced a sharp knife and two pieces of rope. He cut four deep gashes in the back of each Indian, just between the shoulder blades. Raising the flesh he passed the ropes beneath the loose strips, and tied the ends firmly together, Two-Bites and Strongback standing motionless as statues during the operation. The chant of the Indians, squatting in a great half-circle, now became wilder and more vehement. Several Indians rushed to the centre of the platform, and seizing the ends of the ropes pulled them violently, uttering loud cries. The grotesque groups dashed to and fro over the platform, the bleeding backs glistening under the electric light. The audience sat horror-struck. In a pause, Two-Bites and Strongback attached stout ropes to the ends of the small ones passed through their backs, and throwing their weight upon them tore them from their fleshy fastenings. By this time the expression of Two-Bites' face was that of a famished wolf. His eyes were like those of a furious wild animal, and, kneeling on the platform, he uttered hoarse cries. Two Indians sprang upon him and caught him by the shoulders. He turned on them, snapping and snarling like a mad dog, until George Hunt, the interpreter, walked over and extended to him his bare arm. Two-Bites gave a dismal howl and fastened on it with his teeth, making them meet in the flesh. It was with difficulty, after being dragged half way across the platform, that he could be induced to relinquish his hold, when it was discovered that a piece had been bitten out of Hunt's arm as large as a silver dollar; but the interpreter smiled and showed no signs of pain. The World's Fair management has been severely criticised for having allowed such a performance.

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

SECOND DAY.

THE Presidency match (return) against Parsees, which commenced on Tuesday, finished before 4 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) evening, in a victory for the Presidency team by an innings and 35 runs—a result upon which Surgeon-Captain J. E. Trask, the Captain of the Presidency eleven, is to be congratulated. Owing to the heavy rain which fell during Tuesday night the wicket was a very bad one for the batsmen; it kicked dangerously, especially at the north end. With such a wicket to play on yesterday (Wednesday) the Parsees could not avert a defeat, but had they followed the excellent example of their Captain and played a patient game as he did they might have saved an innings' defeat. As it was, their best bats, upon whom they relied for runs exhibited great impatience, and in spite of the generous manner in which their opponents dropped some catches they were not able to make 80 in either innings. The smartest catch made was undoubtedly the running one brought off by Captain Smith which terminated D. D. Kanga's career. Regarding the bowling, the palm must be given to Capt. Barton, who in the second innings of the Parsees took six wickets for 27 runs. The wicket suited him admirably, and he made the ball curve in the most deadly manner. He did not bowl in the first innings; he took 6 wickets for 42 runs, and should have had another wicket but for Greg dropping an easy catch. Mr. John took four wickets for 34. He was bowling very well indeed on Tuesday afternoon; he was breaking right across the wicket both from the off and from leg. Yesterday (Wednesday) morning, however, he was in form, and gave some full pitches to leg. Capt. Newnham was put on to bowl towards the end of the match and took 3 wickets for 9 runs; 3 threes were made off him, the ball being smacked each time.

It will be remembered that when the stumps were drawn on Tuesday evening the Parsees had, in their first innings, lost 7 wickets for 39 runs, which left 66 runs to be made by the remaining three wickets to save a follow on. It having rained heavily during the night the wicket was very damp on Wednesday morning and unfit to be played on till 12 noon. M. D. Kanga, who was still in when the wickets were drawn the previous evening reappeared at the wickets in company with N. C. Bapasola, while Sinclair and John continued in charge of the bowling. Kanga drove the fourth ball of Jones first over—a full pitch—to the boundary for 4. Bapasola saved his duck by scoring a single off Sinclair, off whom Kanga, in the same over, scored a couple. Bapasola was dismissed in the first ball of John's next over, Captain Smith catching him out at long field: the catch was well judged. K. M. Mistry now went out to partner his Captain, and there were again two left-hand men in. Mistry opened his score with a couple off Sinclair. John having bowled a maiden, Mistry and Kanga scored a single each off Sinclair. Kanga then made a drive for 2 off John. The next over of Sinclair's was a maiden, and John followed suit. Mistry now skied the ball (off Sinclair) to Greig—an easy catch—but to the surprise of everybody, Greig dropped it and a run was made off it. Kanga then cut Sinclair. Each batsman got one more off John, Sinclair bowling another maiden. Mistry made a very hard drive off John, which Greig smartly stopped; Mistry got off the next ball of the over, and 60 was brought upon the telegraph board. In his next over, Sinclair dislodged Mistry, Capt. Smith (third man) catching him. N. Chenoy (another left-hand man) was the last one to go in. Kanga now scored three runs off John, and one off Sinclair. Greig now relieved John at the Council Hall end. Kanga scored a single off his first over. Chenoy scored three off Greig's next over and 70 was shown on the board. Chenoy scored a single off Sinclair, but did not survive Greig's third over. He returned the ball into the bowler's hands and was taken. The innings closed at 12-45 p.m. for a total of 75 runs, Kanga carrying his bat out for 20.

Being 109 runs to the bad on their first innings, the Parsees had to follow on. M. D. Kanga and Godrej went in first to face the bowling of Captain Barton from the north-end and Mr. Greig from the Gymkhana-end. Barton's first over (to Kanga) was a maiden. Godrej opened the score by driving a full pitch from Greig to leg for a couple. Barton then bowled another maiden, Godrej scored another couple off Greig. In the next over of Barton's Kanga made a single, and then credited himself with a maiden over. Barton then bowled another maiden. Kanga now got a couple off Greig. In the next over from Barton, Godrej was caught in the slips by Greig—a splendid catch (one hand). (7-1-4). D. D. Kanga filled the vacancy. Three maidens having been bowled, D. D. Kanga cracked his egg with a single off Greig; he also scored a single off Barton. Each bowler added another maiden to his analysis and then D. D. Kanga got one run off Greig. D. D. Kanga scored a couple off Barton's next over, and then three byes were scored. D. D. Kanga got another single off Greig. This batsman now gave Newham a chance in the slips off Barton; Newnham made a good try for it, but he could not get up to it. Two runs were scored off this. Each batsman now made one off Greig, and in the same over of Greig's M. D. Kanga gave a chance which was let off. Sprott, the wicket-keeper, and Newnham both went for the ball and between them dropped it. A run having been made off this, D. D. Kanga twice drove Greig for 2. In his next over, Barton clean bowled M. D. Kanga, the ball breaking the leg (26-2-5). D. E. Mody, who went in next, sent a lofty one from Barton to Geoghegan (long field) but the catch was dropped and two runs were made. Geoghegan was fielding in place of Mr. Johnson. Sinclair took over the bowling at the south-end from Greig and bowled a maiden off the next over of Barton's. D. E. Mody gave another chance in the slips but was let off. In his second over, Sinclair was out for 2 by D. D. Kanga. D. E. Mody got a couple off Barton's succeeding over, and then Kanga got a single off Sinclair, who immediately afterwards dislodged Mody who was caught in the slips by Barton. (33-3-4). Machliwala was the next to go in, but he soon lost the company of D. D. Kanga, who was well caught by Smith out in the field off Barton (33-4-16).

After tiffin, Daruwala joined Machliwala at the wickets, the bowlers being Barton and Sinclair. Machliwala scored 3 twice off Barton, and Daruwala a single off the same bowler—this was an expensive over of Barton's. Machliwala next got 3 off a lucky snick off Sinclair, and in the next over from Barton, he scored another couple, but was dismissed in the very next ball, being caught at mid-on by Greig. (45-5-11). Bapasola went in next. Daruwala made a single off each bowler. Two byes were scored. Bapasola opened his account by scoring one off Barton. This brought the half century on the board. Three maiden overs having been bowled Bapasola smacked Sinclair for 3. Bapasola narrowly escaped dismissal in the succeeding over of Barton's; he gave Cox a chance at cover-point, but the sun being in his eyes Cox misjudged the catch, 2 runs were made off this stroke. Daruwala drove the first ball of Sinclair's next over for 3. Then Barton bowled another maiden. Bapasola and Daruwala each scored a single off Sinclair, and 60 was exhibited on the board. Newnham was now put on to bowl from the south-end in place of Sinclair. His first ball was cut for 3 by Daruwala, but in the very next ball Bapasola was caught by Greig, the ball rising off the handle of the bat. (64-6-7) R. E. Mody now joined Daruwala and opened his score by snicking a 3 off Newnham, Daruwala, however, did not stay in very long. He was clean bowled by Barton (68-7-10). Mistry went in next, and soon after he joined R. E. Mody the latter drove Newnham for 3. Mody, however, did not survive the next over of Barton's. He was clean bowled (71-8-7). Patel was the next to go in. Mistry now made a drive for 3 off Barton and in the next over from Newnham he played the ball on and retired for 3. (74-9-3). Chenoy was the last one in. He was dismissed without scoring, being smartly caught at square leg by Geoghegan off Newnham. The innings closed at 5 minutes to 4 o'clock for a total of 74, leaving the Presidency team winners of the match by an innings and 35 runs.

THE following story (says the *Daily Chronicle*) was told by the Earl of Kintore at a recent Masonic banquet in Sydney:—"One day shortly after my arrival in South Australia a gentleman came across the road and said, 'I'm really pleased to see you.' On my appearing not to recognise him, he exclaimed, 'Why, don't you know me?' to which I said, 'No; when did we meet last?' Scratching his head, my friend continued, 'I suppose it's a long time ago, but I well remember meeting your father and mother on the day they came from church after getting married.'"

AN interesting statement has been published respecting the effects of revaccination in connection with the work people of the Eastern Railway Company of France ("Compagnie des chemins de for de l'Est.") Of their workmen 28,000 have been revaccinated within the past five years, and of the number so treated only six have been attacked by small-pox. Not one of the six has died. But from 2,000 to 3,000 of the workmen refused to be revaccinated. Of them, also, six have been attacked by small-pox, one patient dying. In short, the number of patients among those not revaccinated has compared with those who were revaccinated has been as twelve to one, and their loss of working days has been thirty-two times greater.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes: A fresh judicial appointment has been made and it gives us pleasure to highly approve of it, satisfactory as it is from every point of view. Owing to the retirement of Mr. Fox, the vacant post of Commissioner for taking Accounts has been conferred on Mr. Farran than whom there is not an abler and a more hardworking officer of the Court and a most conscientious one too. Properly speaking, Mr. Farran ought to have been appointed to the post ten years ago. But better late than never. The post is not only one of great responsibility, but of extreme importance to litigants in equity. Chancery suits everywhere are known to drag along their slow length. And the slower the speed at which accounts in dispute are taken and adjusted the larger the costs. It has sometimes happened, to the bitter cost of almost both the contending parties, that they find themselves in the end, when the Master in Equity has made his report, that they are poorer by many thousands. That in fact the lawyers have eaten up the oyster leaving them only the shells. Now it is well-known to Bombay litigants who indulge in the luxury of equity suits, that if any Court officer could save them money by minimising to their utmost what are called "the law's delays" it is Mr. Farran who has several times acted as Master for taking Accounts. He is well-known for his powers of comprehending the most intricate accounts and adjudicating on them with expedition. Of unflagging industry, great promptitude, and sound judgment, Mr. Farran is indeed the right man in the right place. It is rather a very tardy recognition of his appointment to the permanent post, all the same, we congratulate him and we congratulate the incorrigible litigants in the city on it!

THE VICEROY-ELECT.

The *Gujerati* states: We are sorry some of our contemporaries on the other side of India have been unduly hasty in condemning Sir Henry Norman's appointment to the Viceroyalty. Anglo-Indians, who always preach to the caste-ridden people of India sermons on the social equality of man and are so ready to ridicule them for their social and religious prejudices, have certainly been guilty of very bad taste in recalling the social and official antecedents of the coming Viceroy. That a clerk should have risen to the position of a Viceroy is, in our opinion, not a disqualification but the highest merit, and we regret some of our contemporaries should have allowed their appraisement of Sir Henry Norman's merits to be influenced by bureaucratic prejudices as reflected in the organs of the Simla clique. We would ask our countrymen to hold their soul in patience and not prejudge Mr. Gladstone's nominee. This veteran statesman as well as Lord Rosebery and the Marquis of Ripon have never been known as enthusiastic champions of the present transfrontier policy which has proved so fruitful of honours and distinctions, medals and clasps for the military fire-eaters at Simla and their ever-ambitious followers. Hence the Anglo-Indian opposition to Sir Henry Norman's nomination is perfectly intelligible. We have faith and confidence in the English statesmen named above and are prepared to wait hopefully for the coming events. We are glad our contemporaries of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Statesman* have taken a very sensible view of Sir Henry Norman's appointment which, it is hoped, will commend itself to all thoughtful and patient publicists.

THE VACANT SEAT ON THE HIGH COURT BENCH.

Assuming that neither the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta nor Mr. Budrudin Tyebjee would accept the vacant seat on the High Court bench even if it were offered them, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—There is no other qualified person to grace the bench than our distinguished friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Madhev Govind Ranade. It is superfluous to gild gold, they say. And it is superfluous to say aught in praise of the profound learning, great legal experience, albeit in a different plane, and immense district lore, tempered by wide philosophic reflections, of Mr. Ranade. As we observed a fortnight ago, he was the sole rival of the brilliant Mr. Telang, Had Mr. Ranade chosen to practise as an advocate (he was the first of the alumni of Elphinstone College who passed that examination) he would have earned a name and fame as good as Mr. Telang's. But he chose the official career and extinguished himself. He may be less known in the city. But no official on this side or on the other who has come into close contact with him has ever failed to acknowledge the vast and many-sided abilities of Mr. Ranade. We do not exaggerate when we say that he is one of those rare intellects which is to be met with once in an age "gigantic" as Sir Alexander Grant more than once called it. Altogether, the Chief Justice of Bombay could not recommend an abler and worthier person for the vacant judgeship than Mr. Ranade. Were a plebiscite to be taken in the matter, we stake our reputation for journalistic prophecy that he would be the one native gentleman who would head the poll.

"POLITICAL MIRACLE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is a warm admirer of Mr. Gladstone and says: Nobly indeed has William Ewart Gladstone deserved the undying gratitude of the Irishman, and for that matter of every oppressed unit of the world struggling for greater freedom and aspiring to a higher national life. It is his commanding genius alone which has enabled him to achieve what may not be inaptly called the political miracle of the nineteenth century in British history. What a living example of octogenarian energy of mind and body! What a model of indomitable perseverance, of abiding faith, and undying hope! Who could fail to achieve success under such an exceptional combination of elements? Is it not indeed a sight worthy of the gods to behold, this aged Englishman of eighty-three, of towering, intellect, inimitable statesmanship, fearless spirit, unbounded enthusiasm, and great earnestness, rallying the divided hosts of his party round his standard for full seven years, sustaining their drooping spirits, now asking them to take breath, now urging them to leap forward, himself in the very forefront of the fray, exposing himself to a thousand missiles, from here, there and everywhere, but defying all, as Ajax defied lightning, and heroically leading them on to the destined goal, with all the courage of a Samson! All honour to such a hero. All honour to this greatest Englishman of the century—perhaps, the greatest Englishman of any age. He is indeed an Agamemnon and a Nestor combined.

THE POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The *Rast Goftar* says: The invitation to the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, an influential Mahomedan gentleman, to take the chair at the annual gathering of the Conference which has been started and conducted by Deccanee Brahmins, is a grateful evidence of the catholicity of the movement. It invites all races and classes in this country to share in whatever good it may bring forth, and the good that it may do will be in proportion to the comprehensiveness of its scope. The object being the material welfare of India, it must engage the sympathy not only of all classes and communities, but also of the Government, because the prosperity of the country will be a blessing alike to the rulers and the ruled. Political associations may be regarded by the official class as her Majesty's standing opposition; and with respect to their work there may be a difference of opinion even among the subject races. But the Industrial Conference cannot possibly admit of any difference of opinion as to the excellence of its object. Government have evinced their sympathy with it by inviting municipalities and local boards this year to send delegates to the Conference, and the gathering received much weight by the presence of several official and non-official members of the Legislative Council. The Industrial Conference of Poona, started but five years ago, has already gone beyond the stage of academic discussion, and there are several undertakings which owe their existence or advancement to its aid and counsel. That India should be "a self-contained country, where every tract, more or less, made its own clothes from its own cotton, produced its own iron and made its own tools, grew and consumed its own food," strikes us as no more than a dream in the present stage of its deplorable helplessness and absolute dependence upon foreign imports. But it is a dream which is cherished by an eminent Government official and is recorded in such a matter-of-fact production as an official report,—we mean the latest Memorandum on the Progress of India, and it is a dream which is capable of realization, with intelligent co-operation among the people themselves, and with the aid and active sympathy of Government.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks: The Industrial Conference which took place at Poona during the first week of this month was, as we have said in our last issue, a success as far as it went. This year, for the first time, the Conference attracted some delegates from Gujerath and Kathiawad, which shows the growing importance and popularity of the Institution. The promoters of the Conference had, also, published Marathi translations of the papers read at the Conference. This is a new feature which is likely to be of great practical use inasmuch as the business of the Conference, instead of being confined to the select few, will reach the class of people whom it concerns the most. All this is, no doubt, encouraging. Still we are obliged to observe that unless the Conference aims a little more at practical things and cares a little less for academic discussions, it cannot, we are afraid, justify the extravagant expectations formed of it in certain quarters. Of course, it is true that thoughts and words must precede deeds, but deeds must begin some day, and the sooner they begin the better. Mere talk, however, learned and eloquent, cannot give employment to anybody. And we are not yet aware that at present the Conference does anything more than talk.

THE DIARY OF A FRENCH MISSIONARY IN BOMBAY.

(Concluded from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE Rev. Mr. Carr, the Engineer Pouget, and many others lived then in the tents on the Esplanade. "The city of canvas," now pitched, at the Wellington Lines, between the Cooperage and Bandstand, and dismantled at the first approach of the monsoon, was then raised on the Esplanade. The drive from the Fort to Colaba was far from easy. "Jai'ete me promener avec le Pere Augustin a l'Ile de Culaba," says the Abbe, "qui n'est separee de celle de Bombay que dans la maree haute et alors on y passe en bateau." Bishop Heber writes:—"The island of Colaba is situated at the entrance of the harbour, and is connected with that of Bombay by a pier, which is, however, overflowed at high-water. Adjoining this pier are the docks, which are large, and, I believe, the only considerable ones in India, where the tides do not often rise high enough to admit of their construction." He adds:—"Bombay is the port from whence almost all the trade of the west and north is shipped for China and England; there are several ships building in the slips, and the whole place has the appearance of being a flourishing commercial sea-port." (Vol. II., p. 217.) Regarding the ships built at the docks, the Abbe mentions, on the 17th of March, 1828, that the warship Bombay of 80 tons was launched on that day. Of the numerous and varied sections of the people, whose spirit of solidarity sways almost invariably all the interests of the cosmopolitan community of Bombay, the Armenians and the Portuguese, amongst whom there were then some very wealthy and influential families, appear to have been the more *sympathiques* to the Abbe, who cherished, moreover, the bond of religion that united them all.

This was in 1827. A great change has since taken place. The Armenians are now dwindled down to a vanishing point, and the Portuguese have become *demodes* to the extent of their being thrown entirely in the background by the more pushing and energetic Parsis, Khojas, and Banias, who *ont pris le dessus*. Possessing once half the land and many houses in Bombay, the Portuguese are now left without an inch of the ground. And thus, weaning themselves from their old traditions, have evolved substitutes of their own more in harmony with their environment. But the wheel of fortune has not yet ceased to turn.

With regard to his French lessons, the Abbe seems to have hardly got more than two students during his about one year's stay in Bombay. They were Captain Allen and Mr. Coldicot, the former for two months and the latter for three. The Abbe evidently spent more time in learning Hindustani than in teaching French. On March 6th, 1828, he writes:—"Je suis retourne chercher *mon Monshee* et jai reussi a trouver Dalhabhoy, Parsi, avec quije suis convenu d'aller prendre deux lecons par semaine pour sept roupies par mois." Again, on the 17th:—Jevais prendre ma lecon chez mon Parsi. Jigiboy, decette nation, agent pour la maison Chatham Malcolm et Compe veut prendre des lecons de Francais." This Jigiboy was the future Parsi Baronet who, however, from the subsequent notes in the diary, does not appear to have carried out the intention of learning French; perhaps his time was too fully occupied in amassing wealth, some of which was in process of time invested in not a few useful works. The Parsi, who taught him Hindustani, elsewhere called *mon Monshee Dalhabhoy*, is evidently the renowned Dosabhai Sohrabji Munshi, who was introduced by Captain Jervis to the Abbe, and who gave him two lessons a week for seven rupees a month.

This was certainly cheap enough, considering the charges of the modern Munshis; but the reason may be that the latter are now getting fewer pupils, as Hindustani is taught in every capital of the world from St. Petersburg to New York.

Dosabhai was the type of a class of teachers which is nearly extinct. He came to Bombay from Broach in 1798, being then about twelve years old. He became a Munshi in 1803, when "several Armenian merchants who had settled in Bombay from Persia placed their sons under Dosabhai's tuition." Robert Taylor, the Political Resident of Baghdad, studied Persian with him, and many other distinguished men, such as M Elphinstone, Warden, Bellasis, the brothers Frere, and Sir M. Westropp were taught Hindustani by him. He died in 1870 at the advanced age of 84. He left two sons, Ardeshir and Bomanji, both of them also well-known Munshis, whom I have known and treated, with their numerous children and grand-children, for the last twenty-five years. Bomanji died only lately.

Among the numerous stray notes in the *Journal*, concerning the current events, there is one indicating the great strides made, within the last seventy years, in the rapidity of communications. The details of the naval fight off Navarino, which took place on October 14th, 1827, between the Turkish fleet, and the combined squadrons of England, France, and Russia, were not known in Bombay until the 13th of the following March, fully five months after the battle.

On the 13th of April the Abbe went on an excursion to Bassein and the island of Salsette, and returned on the 19th. His *Journal* is replete with very interesting details, historical and descriptive, of all the places visited, including the Khenery Caves. He devotes one whole day in Bombay to the Hindu temples of Bhuleshwar and Mumbadevi, which he describes minutely. The limits of this paper prevent me from making further extracts.

It appears that, some time after the Abbe proceeded overland to Madras, with the intention of going thence to Calcutta, both of which Presidencies he was anxious to see before returning to France. But the climate had affected his health in the same manner as it did two years later that of his eminent compatriot, who fell a victim to abscess of the liver, and whose burial-place was an object of archæological interest to many of us in Bombay some seventeen years ago. Lady Burton, in her *Narrative of Travel*, 1879, p. 225, refers to it thus:—"We went several times to the old Girgaum burial-grounds in the Sonapur Quarter, to find a lost grave, and at last, after an infinity of trouble, we did find it. . . . . After many hot hours and days and vain searching, in parties, amongst the twenty thousand tombs, we found a plain space containing a very old tombstone, with letters that required one to kneel down and trace with the finger. No "Sacred to," but only "Victor Jacquemont; born at Paris, 28th August, 1801; arrived at Calcutta in May 1829, and, after travelling three years and a half in India, expired at Bombay on 7th December, 1832. He was a man of letters, a botanist, and naturalist, ... He was a French Catholic, and a fellow Bohemian, so we paid a tribute to his memory. I recited a *de Profundis*, &c."

I had the good fortune to belong to the party that was successful in discovering the grave. But the merit of the discovery belongs to the late Mr. A. C. Gumpert, who, in March 1876, gave us the following directions from the Queen's Road: "The right of the central path in a line with a Gothic pillar on the grave of Georgina Morris. To the right of Victor Jacquemont's grave there is an obelisk in memory of Lieutenant and Deputy Commissioner R. Welsh, and to the left a chunam tomb on the grave of three children of Captain James Clark." Thus the grave was found, and Lady Burton recited a *de Profundis*. Jacquemont was the guest of James Nicol, to whom he dictated his own epitaph, and directed, when Dr. MacLennan, who treated him, lost all hopes of his recovery, that he should be buried in the Protestant cemetery. He may have had his reasons. Hippolite Taine, to avoid the wrangling between the clerical and radical parties in France, and both a Catholic and a civil funeral, expressed his last will that his body should be buried in the Protestant cemetery. Victor Jacquemont seeing, perhaps, the Catholic clergy in Bombay divided into two hostile jurisdictions, whose antagonism was much fiercer in his time than it is now, may have chosen for his resting-place the neutral Protestant necropolis of Girgaum. His remains are, however, no longer here, having only a few years back been conveyed to his native country for reinterment there.

In Madras, the Abbe, finding no relief to his ailments was advised to go to Karrikal, a French settlement, about 178 miles distant from Madras, where he died on the 11th of February, 1830. His *Historical Sketch of Goa*, which was probably in type while he was alive, was published at Madras, after his death, in 1831, being printed at the *Gazette* Press for the proprietor by William Twigg. The author's intention in undertaking this work was, he says, "to have it published in Europe, other considerations, however, determined him to commit it to the press in India, one of the chief reasons being the hope that persons, well-informed on the subject, might be kind enough to favour him with their observations." The work was dedicated to Sir John Malcolm and the members of the "Bombay Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society," and from the list of subscribers appended to the book it is evident that there was certainly no lack of encouragement so far as pecuniary aid was concerned, for I notice that, among others, Lord Bentinck subscribed for 5 copies; Sir John Malcolm, 10; Dom Manoel de Portugal, Governor-General of Goa, 12; Juliao Vieira da Silva, Governor of Damaun, 12; and the Right Hon'ble J. R. Lushington, 21, most of the subscribers being Bombay men; but not a single Parsee or Hindu or Mussulman, probably in those days none of these sections of the Bombay community read English. This work was translated into Portuguese and enriched with additional notes by the late M. V. d'Abreu of Goa. It is the best work ever published on Goa and its monuments, which are now crumbling to dust. It is said that he had also written a book in French on the History of India, but it has not yet been found. His *Journal* often alludes to the daily progress he was making in writing it.

The M. S. of the Abbe's *Journal*, after his death, was preserved in the archives of the mission church of St. Thome, where the late Royal Commissary for the circumscription of the Catholic Dioceses in Southern India, Mr. J. H. da Cunha Rivara, then Chief Secretary to the Goa Government, discovered it in 1863, and published some extracts thereof, with his valuable foot-notes, in a literary periodical in Goa from 1873 to 1875. The orginal is now in the public library of Evora in Portugal.

In conclusion, one who reads the *Journal* of the Abbe Cottineau de Kloguen cannot fail to be struck with the lofty ideal of a quiet, pure and unselfish life. He was a man of great tact and of wide sympathies, steering clear of the squabbles and the polemics which were rife in his time between the two factions of the Indian Catholics. The diary of the pere Cottineau admits no *chroniques scandaleuses* in its pages. His was a gentle and brave soul, graceful in thought and generous in deed. He lived a life of cheerfulness, of industry and of devotion to the welfare of mankind. As he lived he died. Of all men, he must have, doubtless, realized the truth of the philosophy of *bonheur*, elucidated by his countryman Pierre Leroux, who advised men "a marcher vers l'avenir au nom de la realite, de l'ideal et de l'amour."

MR. ASQUITH, HOME SECRETARY, ON THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

ON the 1st inst., the Home Secretary addressed an open-air demonstration at Althorp Park, near Northampton. Between 10,000 and 12,000 persons were present.

Mr. Asquith said: The Home Rule Bill, which has for six months occupied and absorbed the attention of the House of Commons, will to-morrow night be read a third time. I think we may fairly congratulate ourselves upon having falsified the unanimous predictions of our opponents and the fears and apprehensions of not a few even among our friends. Twelve months ago you could not run against any well-informed person without being told first of all that it was impossible to frame a Home Rule Bill that would not split the Cabinet to pieces—(laughter)—next that if the Bill were framed it would never survive the second reading debate in the House of Commons—and last, that even if it succeeded in getting the second reading it would most assuredly, and its authors also, be blown out of existence in Committee. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we have produced the Bill, and the Cabinet is still intact. (Cheers.) We have carried it through the second reading and through Committee, and to-morrow night it will receive the final assent of the representatives of the people by a practically unbroken majority. (Cheers.) It must be admitted as we look back upon the struggle that we have enjoyed very great advantages. First and foremost we have had at our head the greatest of political captains—(loud cheers)—the survivor of the heroic age of British politics, who has brought to this task not only the resources of an unexampled experience, but the undimmed enthusiasm of perpetual youth, and has been seconded—yes and more than seconded, by the man to whom next to Mr. Gladstone, and only next to him, we owe it that the mind and conscience of the country has been aroused to the cause of Ireland—my friend and colleague, Mr. John Morley. (Loud cheers.) Our Irish allies—and don't let us forget this—exposed as they have been to the most insidious solicitations and to the most ungenerous taunts, have stood firm and loyal—(cheers)—and the great body of British Liberals in the House of Commons have subordinated their whole personal interests and the immediate wants and desires of their own constituents, with a loyalty, a forbearance, and a self-devotion to which I believe there is no parallel in the history of the House of Commons.

THE TACTICS OF THE OPPOSITION.

If we owe a great deal to our friends it will be ungracious to us not to pay a tribute of grateful acknowledgment to the tactics of our opponents. (Laughter.) I certainly will not disparage for a moment the ability which has been shown by both wings of the Opposition in making speeches, in constructing arguments, and in doing all in their power to expose what they consider to be the imperfections and shortcomings of our policy. But the House of Commons is not merely a debating Society or an arena for the display of dialectics. It is a field in which battles are fought and battles won and lost, and I must say, and I think my honourable colleagues on this platform will bear me out, that looking back upon the session, I think as a detached spectator that the tactics of the Opposition have shown a want of foresight, an absence of all sense of proportion, and a constant sacrifice of the larger issues to the petty incidents and phases of the hour which is almost unexampled in the records of Parliamentary strategy. We have had some awkward moments. There is no harm in acknowledging it now. (Laughter.) We have had some awkward moments in the course of the conduct of this Bill. There have been one or two evenings, at any rate, when we have been, or seemed to be, in what is vulgarly called a tight place. But upon those rare occasions we could always rely with the most absolute confidence to extricate us from the difficulties of the hour upon our old friend and ally Mr. Chamberlain. (Hisses.) The more critical the situation, the more delicate the position of the Government, the greater the possibility of snatching a chance division at our expense, the more certain was Mr. Chamberlain to swoop down into the fray, and before he had uttered half-a-dozen sentences the waverers rallied—(cheers)—the doubters were convinced, and the unity of the Liberal party was consolidated and assured. (Laughter and cheers.)

THE VALUE OF PARLIAMENTARY TIME.

I shall make no apology for giving you two or three illustrations in order that you may realise what eighty-two days of Parliamentary time means, and two or three illustrations of the time which has been spent by this same House of Commons in the discussion of other great measures during the present century. The Act of Union which destroyed the Irish Parliament occupied thirteen days of the time of the House of Commons. The great Reform Bill of 1831 took forty-seven days. The repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 was disposed of in ten days. The Reform Bill of 1867 in thirty-four; the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, in nineteen; and the Irish Land Act of 1881—one of the largest and most complex measures ever submitted to Parliament in 46 days, so that it is not much of an exaggeration to say that the Home Rule Bill has occupied very nearly twice as long as two of the very largest measures that have ever been before the House of Commons. (A Voice: "It has.") Take the three most important and greatest measures of legislation of the present century—the Act of Union, which, as I have said, destroyed the Irish Parliament; the Reform Act, which reconstructed the British House of Commons; and the Repeal of the Corn Laws, which revolutionised our fiscal system. Add together the time taken by those three measures, and it comes to seventy days. In other words, the Home Rule Bill of the present year has occupied a time exceeding the conjoint time devoted to those three great and capital measures by no less than twelve days.

DANGER TO OUR REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

The issue before us does not affect the Home Rule Bill alone, but the permanent vitality and efficiency of representative institutions. The House of Lords next week will present a spectacle which will possibly be almost unique amongst the institutions of the civilized world. Under ordinary conditions the work of that Assembly is done by some thirty or forty Peers, who number among them, as we must acknowledge, some of the ablest and most experienced statesmen, and some of the most brilliant orators in this country. But this is not an ordinary occasion, and these will not be normal conditions. And what shall we see! From east and west, from north and south, there will come trooping to Westminster groups of strange and unfamiliar figures; men of whom I speak with no disrespect when I say they are men who are there not on account of fitness and merit, but as one of the greatest of them said by the accident of an accident—(loud laughter)—a very large proportion of whom have never seen Westminster at all, except when the opportunity has arisen for destroying or obstructing some measure of capital importance on which the hearts of the people are set. (Cheers.) What do they come for? To listen to argument, to discuss the Bill, to fill up the gaps which we have left unsupplied in the House of Commons? No, gentlemen, they come for a much simpler task—the automatic registration of a foregone conclusion. And how long are the managers of these proceedings going to give for the performances of this great constitutional farce. Three whole days—three whole days—think of that—painfully snatched from the engrossing duties of September in the country. (Laughter.) Three whole days are to suffice for the discussion, and for the rejection of a measure to which the House of Commons has devoted itself with unremitting and almost uninterrupted assiduity for no less than six months. I ask you next time you hear the argument that this Bill has been passed without adequate discussion, and that the House of Lords is going to reject it for that reason, to compare the time which they have thought fit to allocate for the purpose to that which we have readily and willingly given to it. (Loud cheers.)

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE COUNTRY.

We are told that the House of Lords is going to exercise a great constitutional function in compelling the Government to dissolve Parliament and to appeal to the people about Home Rule. I say that doctrine is an absolute novelty in our constitutional history. There, is not a single case in which any Minister, at any time, has appealed to the country upon a vote of the House of Lords, and I can assure you we are not going to begin. (Loud and long continued cheering.) We are not going to be the first to set that example. If they want an appeal to the country, there is a very simple way of securing it. Let them defeat us in the House of Commons. (Renewed cheering.) Let them show us that we have lost the confidence of the representatives of the people. Until they do that we shall go on performing the mission which the country entrusted to us, completing the task which it has laid on our shoulders, and until that mission is performed and that task is accomplished, the House of Lords may do what it pleases. We, at any rate, have no intention whatsoever of advising a dissolution of the existing Parliament. (Loud cheering.) What is the Unionist plan of campaign? It is a very simple one. It is to prevent us if they can from carrying through the House of Commons any of these measures of British legislation enumerated in the Newcastle Programme placed before the country at the last general election and which the present majority, especially the present English, Welsh, and Scottish majority in the House of Commons, was returned to carry through. And how are they going to work? They have suddenly developed an extraordinary and unprerecedented interest in the estimates for the year. (Laughter.) For the first time in the history of a Tory Opposition members of that party have put down somewhere between three hundred and four hundred amendments in Committee of Supply. What is the explanation of this sudden and newborn zeal for public economy? (Laughter.) There is nothing abnormal in the estimates for the present year.

POLITICAL BLACKMAILING.

Why, their calculation is simply this—that by prolonged obstruction on the estimates in Supply they may weary our energies, exhaust our patience, absorb our time, and so render us incompetent to carry any of those great British measures which we are determined to pass. I say this is nothing more nor less than political blackmailing. (Loud cheering.) What is the calculation. You may have so many millions of money if you drop the Parish Councils Bill. You may have so many millions more if you drop the Employers' Liability Bill. We will let you have the whole of the estimates. I am sure business may be done on these terms at Westminster to-night. We will let you have the whole of the estimates in a week if you will only agree not to have an autumn session. That is their plan of campaign, and that is the plan of campaign which we mean to defeat. (Loud cheering.) We are going to have an autumn session. (Renewed and continued cheering.) You will find when you read your newspapers to-morrow that as far as the intentions of the Government are concerned Parliament will be asked for an adjournment, an adjournment which will not take place until we have finished the business of Supply. (Loud cheers.) Parliament, or at least the House of Commons, will be asked to meet again on the 2nd of November. (Enthusiastic applause.) That will give us a good working time of six or seven weeks before Christmas-day arrives, and that time we mean to devote to British legislation, and I am certain that we can count upon the support of those who do us the honour of following us in the House of Commons, and the sympathy and co-operation of the great Liberty party in the country. (Cheers.) I am not at liberty at this precise moment to say what those measures will be. I leave you to conjecture for yourselves until the authoritative announcement is made—as it will be made—in the House of Commons in the course of two or three days by the Prime Minister himself. Unless I am very much mistaken, when that announcement is made it will be one that will give universal satisfaction to the Liberal party throughout the country. What are the measures that our opponents are so anxious to prevent us turning into law. They are particularly keen if they can to get rid of and to burke those plans of legislation which the Government have put forward, which more particularly affect the interests of the labouring classes. (Hear, hear.)

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

Everyone tells us nowadays that we are face to face—and it is quite true—with the great labour problem, and I do not hesitate to say it will be nothing short of a scandal if the first session of this new Parliament is allowed to expire unless some measure, at any rate, is added to the Statute book in the interests of labour. (Lord and prolonged cheering.) What do our Tory and Unionist friends do with our labour legislation. Let me give you a couple of instances. Mr. Mundella, brought in an Arbitration Bill, a very modest and unambitious measure, which might have been passed in a night, as one would have thought, with the universal concurrence of all parties in the State. It would have provided the machinery, at any rate, by which the barbarous industrial wars going on in various parts of the country might be obviated. The Tory party have steadfastly refused to allow that Bill to come on, and now that it awaits second reading a distinguished member of that party who poses as a friend of labour—I mean Sir John Gorst—has put down an amendment asking the House of Commons to refuse to deal with the question at all until the Royal Commission on Labour has produced its report. ("Oh, oh.") Let me give you another instance in connection with the Employers' Liability Bill. That Bill embodies a demand which has been for many years put forward by practically the whole of the working classes of this country. They ask that they shall be put upon the same footing when injuries are caused by the negligence of their fellow-servants as third persons. (Hear, hear.) That, in our judgment, is a matter of elementary justice. (Cheers.) And we have produced a Bill which removes the anomalous distinction which the law at present recognises, and if it is passed the Bill will enable the working man injured in his employment to obtain damages from his employer by cheap, simple, and expeditious proceedings. (Cheers.) How have the Tories met it? I said the Tories, but I should have said how have our old Liberal Unionist friends met it, because it is from that quarter that the hostility to this Bill really proceeds. Mr. Chamberlain's amendment, which would have defeated the second reading, was withdrawn, but then he asked us to send the Bill to a Select Committee, a procedure which he himself described only twelve years ago as the procedure of a Government which did not intend serious legislation. (Laughter.) We sent the Bill to what is called in the House of Commons a Grand Committee—a Committee of eighty or more gentlemen, who discuss a Bill with great carefulness and greater efficiency than it would be discussed in the whole House. I have never heard a measure more thoroughly and more adequately discussed than this, although the Unionists boycotted it and a great majority of them would not come near the Committee. Now the Bill has passed from the Committee with many substantial improvements and amendments, and awaits the third reading. Mr. Chamberlain proposes that the whole work of the Committee should be thrown away and that the Bill should be treated as if it had never been there at all, and also that the whole process of examination should be gone through again. I say that is obstruction in its most naked form—an obstruction dictated by hostility to the Bill itself.

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

There is one other measure—the Bill for the establishment of parish councils. (Loud cheers.) I do not believe that there is any Bill in the Government programme which unites more enthusiastically the Liberal party both in the House of Commons and out of it. (Cheers.) It is a significant fact that in respect to that Bill again there is an amendment down upon the second reading in the name of an eminent Liberal Unionist, Mr. Heneage, which, if it were carried, would prevent the Bill from passing into law. Well, our intention is not to be frustrated or defeated by these tactics. (Loud cheering.) We are confident, gentlemen, I have only mentioned two or three measures. (A Voice: "One man one vote.") There are a great many more. A friend in the audience says "one man one vote"—(cheers)—and if I was speaking in Wales or in the presence of Welshmen I should hear a still louder cry for Welsh Disestablishment—(cheers)—a measure to which the Liberal party is pledged and to the prosecution of which the Government are determined to lend their best energies. (Cheers.) I have only mentioned two or three of these Bills, two or three out of a long catalogue, and I say to you with a full sense of responsibility that it is our intention, it is our purpose, and if you give us, as I am certain you will, your co-operation and loyal support, it will be our task to carry those measures through the House of Commons, and to throw upon the House of Lords the responsibility if it likes to take it of rejecting them one or all. (Loud cheers.) During the past session our time has necessarily been given to the Irish Question. To bring in the Home Rule Bill, and to carry it through all its stages, was an obligation not only of policy, but one of honour. (Cheers.) English Liberals this session have given a loyal and unwavering support to us and our Irish allies. I am perfectly confident in the autumn Session, and in the Session next year too, they will give equally loyal and equally unwavering support to British Liberals. (Loud cheers.) A great task lies before us. We have to encounter relentless, and in many ways unscrupulous opposition. We can only succeed if we have behind us a united and an enthusiastic party. Twelve months have now elapsed since you pronounced your verdict, and since you replaced the Tory by a Liberal Administration. I am confident that when the history of this Parliament comes to be written, it will mark a new era—the beginning of a new era—in the nation, and the electors when they are next called upon to pronounce their decision, will repeat and confirm with greater enthusiasm and emphasis than before the verdict which they gave in 1892. (Prolonged cheering.)

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE title of Mr. E. F. Benson's collection of half-a-dozen short stories, which we announced on Wednesday, and which Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine and Co. will publish, will be "Six Common Things." Messrs. Methuen, the publishers of "Dodo," a sixth edition of which is in preparation, will issue Mr. Benson's next novel.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson's new novel of "Catriona"—who, by the way, was the granddaughter of Rob Roy—which is published in volume form by Messrs. Cassell to-day, is dedicated to "Mr. Charles Baxter, Writer to the Signet." The following charming passage is the conclusion of the dedication:—You are still—as when first I saw, as when I last addressed you—in the venerable city which I must always think of as my home. And I have come so far; and the sights and thoughts of my youth pursue me; and I see like a vision the youth of my father and of his father, and the whole stream of lives flowing down there far in the north, with the sound of laughter and tears, to cast me out in the end, as by a sudden freshet, on these ultimate islands. And I admire and bow my head before the romance of destiny.

A critical Life of Moltke has been written by Judge William O'Connor Morris, and will be shortly published by Messrs. Ward and Downey. The volume will consist of about 500 pages, and there will be maps and plans of the '66 and '70 campaigns, of the fortifications of Paris, and of some of the battlefields. We understand that Lord Wolseley has expressed a favourable opinion of this Life, on which Mr. Morris has been engaged for some time.

Mr. Mabie, the editor of the "Christain Union," of America, will shortly be heard of in England in connection with three volumes of hitherto unpublished literary essays, which Messrs. J. M. Dent are about to issue. We are requested by this firm to mention, with regard to our note of Wednesday, that although the publication of the second part of their beautiful edition of the 'Morte d'Arthur' has been delayed, the susequent parts will not be affected thereby, but will be issued at the time they are due. The volume of Scott's Lyrics, which Mr. Andrew Lang is editing, will contain numerous notes to several of the poems.

Messrs. Mathews and Lane will publish shortly a volume of wanderings mainly about London by Mr. John Davidson, entitled 'A Random itinerary.' The longest paper, 'A Suburban Tour,' is the record of a journey round London, in which the itinerant followed the six mile radius. The opening article, curiously called 'The Thirty-eighth of March,' is a study of Epping Forest in the spring. The titles of the other sketches are 'In Expectation of Rain,, 'Parks and Squares,' and 'Among the Chilterns.' The book will have a frontispiece by Mr. Rotherstein. The same firm are also about to issue a collected edition of Mr. Davidson's plays. An illustration by Mr. Aubrey Beardsley for a scene in 'Scaramouch in Naxos' will contain portraits of a number of living celebrities. The same srtist will design the cover.

Mr. R. S. Gundry has collected and enlarged several political essays which have appeared from time to time in the periodical Press, and under the title "China and her Neighbours" they will be published in book form by Messrs. Chapman and Hall in a few days. The volume, divided into three sections, deals with France in Indo-China, Russia and China, and India and Tibet. In the introduction Mr. Gundry states that in the first five chapters "an attempt has been made to depict the successive stages in the construction of the French colonial edifice. There is no pretence of describing in detail the millitary operations. Saigon, Cambodia, Tongking, Annam, Siam—each annexation is dealt with in turn chiefly as political episode." The same firm are also about to publish a History of the Imperial British East Africa Company, by Mr. P. L. M'Dermott the assistant secretary.

The second volume of Messrs. Bell's edition of the Life of Pepys will be published simultaneously in England and America. There will be three specially etched portrait illustrations—the Earl of Sandwich and Mr. Hewer, from drawings in the Pepys collections, and Mrs. Pepys, taken from a glazed stoneware bust by John Dwight, of Fulham, now in the British Museum.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom begins at Aberdeen on Sept. 5. Dr. Richard Garnett, the president, will deliver an address, the subject of which is not yet stated. The Lord Provost, the magistrates and council will entertain the members at lunch, and afterwards at a garden party, and various excursions to the sights of the district have been arranged. Among the papers to be read we notice some interesting subjects. For instance, discussions on "The 'Blacking Out' of Betting News," "How to Keep Down the issues of Fiction," and "The Vatican Library." A curious light is thrown upon railway regulations by the honorary secretarys regret "that his efforts to obtain special railway rates for members of the association have failed, because of the extraordinary Clearing House regulation which allows a small pleasure party to travel for about half rates, but gives no concession to persons attending an annual meeting."

The ninth volume of Mr. Alfred H. Miles's "Poets and Poetry of the Century" will be published shortly by Messrs. Hutchinson. It will contain selections from the works of George Colman, Theodore Hook, J. R. Planche, Samuel Lover, Thomas Hood, W. M. Praed, A. H. Forrester, George Outram, Thackeray, C. Shirley Brooks, Theodore Martin, Tom Taylor, Edmund Lear, Charles Stuart Calverly, Whyte-Melville, F. Locker Lampson, Lewis Carroll, Henry S. Leigh, H. C. Pennell, W. J. Prowse, W. S. Gilbert, Hamilton Aide, J. Ashby Sterry, Austin Dobson May Kendall, George Canning, T. Haynes Bayley, and other writers. In the tenth volume, to be issued about December, will be found representative selections from the works of John Keble, Newman, Milman, C. Wordsworth, Heber, Bonar H. Ellison, Kirke White, Stopford Brooke, Harriet Martineau, Martin Tupper, E. H. Plumptre, W. W. How, F. R. Havergal, S. Baring-Gould, Canon Bell Principal Shairp, and Sarah Doudney. Of the many writers whose names appear in the appendix of minor English poets may be mentioned Mary R Mitford, J. Payne Collier, Herbert Knowles, Lord Hanmer, Thomas Miller, Thomas Doubleday, and M. A. Raffalovitch.

Messrs. W and A. K. Johnston have in an advanced state of readiness and Atlas of India, which will contain, in addition to sixteen maps and plans of cities, historical and statistical letterpress by Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I. It is to be sold at a popular price.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is about to publish a lyrical drama by Mr. H. Orsmond Anderton, entitled "Baldur," which is founded on the Norse legend used by Matthew Arnold. The work forms the libretto of an opera which the author is composing. At the commencement of the new year Mr. Unwin will raise the price of the "Mermaid" series to 3s. 6d. The second volume of Ben Jonson's plays, and a reprint of Marlowe's, will, however, appear before then.

Messrs Chapman and Hall have in the press "Elder Conklin" and other stories by Mr. Frank Harris.—Messers. Swan Sonnenschein purpose publishing in October a volume entitled "Skeptics of the French Renaissance," by the Rev. Jhon Owen, rector of East Anstey, Dulverton. The book will be uniform with the "Skepties of the Italian Renaissance" by the same author, issued recently.—Messrs. Clay have in the press works by Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge on "Funereal Archæologo of Egypt," by Professor J. R. Seeley on "Growth of British Policy," and by Mr. Cecil Torr on "Ancient Ships."—"Book-Song," by Gleeson White, is the title of the next volume of the Book Lovers' Library, published by Mr. Eliot Stock.—Messrs. Williams and Norgate are about to issue a work by Mr. J. H. King, called "Man, an Organic Community."—The first series of Dr. F. H. Underwood's "Builders of American Literature," being biogrophical sketches of American authors born previous to 1826, will be published shortly by Messrs. Gay and Bird.

One of the most welcome scraps of news says that Mr. R. L. Stevenson is engaged on a history of his family, to be called happily "Northern Lights," with partial reference to the fame achieved by his grandfather and father as lighthouse builders. Other scraps are: Mr. Joseph hatton has completed a light volume, "In Just and Earnest: A Book of Gossip," to be published by Messrs. Field and Tuer; Mr. Clement Scott has discovered a strong family resemblance between Mr. Pinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "Der Schatten" of Herr Lindau, but he makes no charge of plagiarism; the first volume of Messrs. Constable's Whitehall Edition of Shakespeare will appear on September 15—the volumes, 12 in number, will be edited by Mr. H. A. Doubleday, and have a glossary by Dr. T. Gregory Foster; Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's "Religion of a Literary Man" (based upon his contributions to the "Chronicle" discussion, "Is Christianity played out?") will soon be issued by Messrs. Mathews and Lane; Messrs. Isbister and Co. announce a collection of allegories by Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, to be called "Fragments in Basket"; Mr. Grant Allen's novel, "The Scallswag," and Mrs. Besant's novel, "The Rebel Queen," will be published in September, each in three volumes, by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. A new romance, by the author of "Ben Hur," to be called "The Prince of India; or, Why Constantinople Fell," is announced by Messrs. Osgood, M'Ilvaine, and Co.; Messrs. Longman and Co. are about to re-issue the prose works of the late William Allingham.

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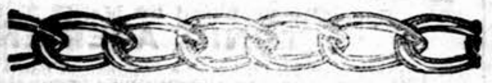
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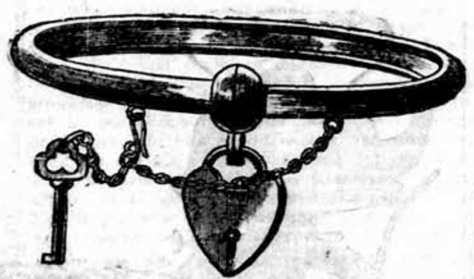
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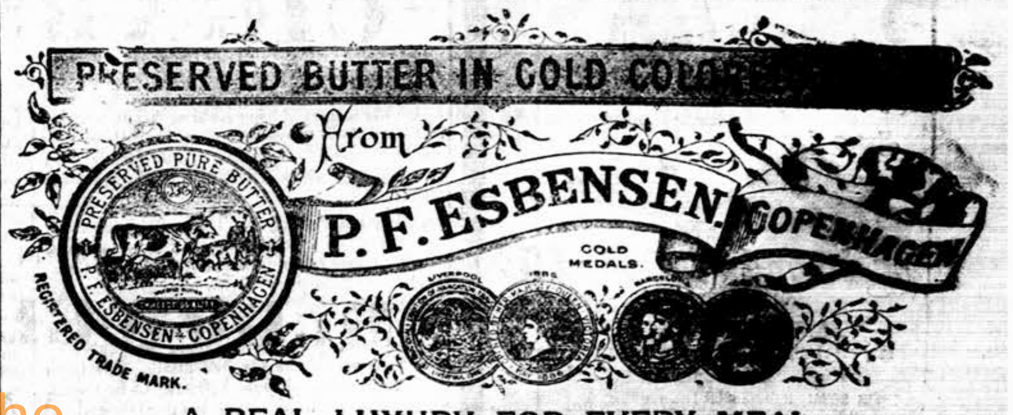
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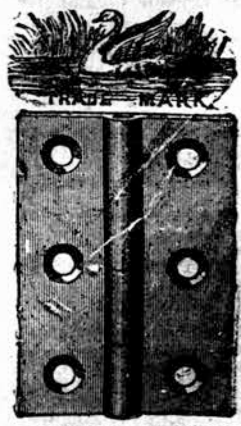

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